**Bombay Gazette,**
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

# THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,031—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 5.30 P.M. | | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14th | May | SALSETTE | 6990 | MOREA | 10390 |
| 21st | ,, | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 28th | ,, | SALSETTE | 6990 | MOOLTAN | 9621 |
| 4th | June. | INDIA | 7911 | | |
| 11th | ,, | SALSETTE | 6990 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 18th | ,, | HIMALAYA | 6898 | | |
| 25th | ,, | DEVANHA | 8022 | PERSIA | 7951 |
| 2nd | July | OCEANA | 6810 | | |
| 9th | ,, | SALSETTE | 6990 | MALWA | 10383 |
| 16th | ,, | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 23rd | ,, | SALSETTE | 6990 | MACEDONIA. | 10512 |
| 30th | ,, | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

**TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.**

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
### GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.

PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA — Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

BERTHS — Carefully selected.

HANDBOOK — With full particulars, sent gratis on application.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES — Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

### THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay, 1910. | Leave Karachi, 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|
| B. City of Agra | 8406 | May 15 | ... |
| A. Trafford Hall | 8090 | May 24 | ... |
| C. City of Karachi | 8400 | ... | June 3 |
| G. City of Benares | 11000 | ... | June 15 |
| B. Merton Hall | 6700 | ... | June 19 |
| B. Newby Hall | 7500 | June 23 | ... |
| C. City of Glasgow | 9500 | ... | July 20 |
| C. City of Calcutta | 11000 | ... | July 30 |
| C. City of Manchester | 8900 | ... | August 11 |

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 3—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

### OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS.
1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool. 1910 | | Due Bombay. 1910 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *C. City of Calcutta | 11000 | June | 18th | July | 11 |
| *C. City of Manchester | 8900 | ,, | 29 | ,, | 23 |
| *B. City of Lucknow | 5900 | July | 30 | Aug. | 26 |
| *C. City of York | 11000 | Aug. | 22 | Sept. | 13 |
| ‡C. City of Glasgow | 9500 | Sept. | 17 | Octr. | 10 |
| *G. City of Calcutta | 11000 | ,, | 22 | ,, | 15 |
| ‡C. City of London | 11000 | Octr. | 17 | Nov. | 6 |
| *A. Trafford Hall | 8000 | ,, | 26 | ,, | 19 |

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

### JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay :—Messrs. E.I. Bates & Sons Agency,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co, Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## SHIPPING

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers, Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route via.
KOLA .....1,203...Thur. 12th May 9 a.m.....C. Mandvi.
LHASA .....2,171...Fri. 13th May 6 a. m.....Direct †
LINGA .....2,171...Mon. 16th May 11 a.m.....P.D & O.M.*
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,203 tons, on Thursday, 12th May, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on Monday, 16th May calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 21st May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
11th May, 1910.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Brillon | 12th May 1910. |
| NERA | 5,338 | Martin | 9th June ,, |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | X | 7th July ,, |
| DJEMBA | 6,685 | Robuffat | 4th Augt ,, |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Magnen | 1st Sept. ,, |
| POLYNESIEN | 6,363 | X | 29th Sept. ,, |
| NERA | 5,338 | Martin | 27th Oct. ,, |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| DJEMBA | 5,685 | Robuffat | 20th May 1910. |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Magnen | 17th June ,, |

For further particulars apply to—
G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Horaby Road. Agent.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | G. Gillhuber | 16th May |
| KOERNER | 5423 | A. Foresti | 1st June |
| TRIESTE | 5605 | S. Clinnack | 1st July |
| AFRICA | 4719 | E. Seberich | 1st August |
| KOERNER | 5423 | A. Foresti | 1st Sept. |
| AFRICA | 4719 | E. Seberich | 1st October |
| KOERNER | 5423 | A. Foresti | 1st November |
| BOHEMIA | 4281 | G. Gillhuber | 16th ,, |
| AFRICA | 4719 | E. Seberich | 1st December |
| BREGENZ | 3894 | A. de Petris | 16th ,, |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRIA | 7588 | G. Raicich | 29th May |
| OHINA | 6017 | G. Bergauglan | 28th June |
| F. FERDINAND | 6046 | B. Cabolo | 28th July |
| OHINA | 6017 | G. Bergauglan | 29th December |

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675 ,, 750*
Single Class to London ..... ,, 545 ,, 635*
Single Class to London and back ..... ,, 865 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice ..... 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... ,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back ,, 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 495
Single Class to London ..... ,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... ,, 865 to 945 *
* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain | Tons | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIA | P. Giurgevich | 5395 | 25th May 1910. |

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

### BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

## BANKS.

### COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Medan Deli (Sumatra) | Foochow |
| Bombay | Singapore | Saigon |
| Karachi | Klang (F. M. States.) | Seremban (F. M States.) |
| Calcutta | Kwala Lumpor (Do.) | |
| Madras | Bangkok | Shanghai |
| Rangoon | Batavia | Tientsin |
| Colombo | Sourabaya | Hankow |
| Penang | Manilla | Yokohama |
| Thaiping (Perak) | Cebu (Philippines) | Kobe |
| Ipoh (Perak) | Hongkong | New York |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 3 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. S. BRUCE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay),
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security,

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon ; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Liaoyang | Syojun Port |
| Changchung | Lyons | Arthur |
| Dairen (Dairy) | Fengtien Makden | Peking |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | San Francisco |
| Honolulu | Newchwang | Shanghai |
| Hongkong | New York | Tiehling |
| Kobe | Osaka | Tientsin |
| London | | Tokyo |

LONDON BANKER :—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

# CORAL

## PRECIOUS & SELECTED CORAL

MOST FASHIONABLE AT PRESENT.

WE have obtained from an entirely new source of supply and have on show a stock of the Finest Coral which differ in a very large degree from the usual texture. The peculiar fine and waxen emo othness, the excellent polished surface which imparts brightness and lustre coupled with the most beautiful and delicate shade of pink—just the least tint of rose, have secured for this quality of PRECIOUS SELECTED CORAL, prominent attention by critical judges in the art of Fashion in Jewellery.

There are different qualities of Coral. There is the DEAD or ROTTEN CORAL which is used for making small dishes and bowls; the BLACK CORAL which is chiefly used in the manufacture of ornaments of mourning; the third is the ORDINARY RED CORAL which supplies materials for Handles of Sticks, Umbrellas, &c. Pieces of fine quality of Red Coral are sometimes beautifully carved which considerably enhances their value; and lastly there is the SELECTED PRECIOUS CORAL which is a material as important for decorative and ornamental purposes as precious stones and pearls. Its value is determined according to the caprice of fashion in the same way as, Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires and Pearls, &c. In Europe at the present time the Coral most admired is that of the fresh rose colour which are pieces of exceptional beauty. At a recent Fisheries Exhibition a Coral Necklace of fine flesh tint was exhibited, and was valued at £6,000 or Rupees 90,000 (Nearly a lakh of rupees). The Queen of Italy possesses a carved Coral handle for a sunshade which is worth nearly Rs. 10,000.

SELECTED PRECIOUS CORAL is worn generally in the form of Necklaces, Bracelets, Rosaries, Charms, &c. Carved Coral, in beautiful Cameos and carvings, representing trees, insects, figures and artistic subjects are usually set in Brooches, Pins, Bracelets and Necklaces.

Coral offerings in some countries are made to the dead with the belief that it has the power of preventing the occupation of the body by evil spirits. Apart from credulity associated with Corals in the direction of religion, there are many who hold to the belief that the wearing of Coral exercises a wonderful influence on the health of the wearer, believing it to be a certain index to health. When coral remains bright during continuous use, perfect health is indicated, but should it lose colour and brightness, it is a sign of disease and loss of health. The Romans used to Coral-bead the necks of infants to "preserve and fasten their teeth" and save them from "the falling sickness"; even in the present day, parents hang Corals round the neck of children as a preservative against fits. Sea-faring men look upon Coral as a charm against lightning, whirlwinds, shipwreck and fire, &c.

We do not pretend that the Corals which we are at present offering carry value from a superstitious point of view, but we certainly declare that they will make up into the most beautiful Jewellery mounted alone or in combination with other Gems, particularly with diamonds in clusters. If you have never seen GOOD CORAL you have the opportunity of inspecting a unique collection at

### MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

## BANKS.

### THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

### THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Taj Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a., rules on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Tuticorin, | Newera-Eliya. |
| Bombay, | Chittagong, | Aden (Camp.) |
| Madras, | Cochin, | Aden, (Steamer Point) |
| Karachi, | Rangoon, | Zanzibar, |
| Lahore | Mandalay, | Mombasa, |
| Amritsar, | Colombo, | Nairobi, |
| Delhi, | Kandy | Entebbe, |
| Cawnpore | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

## BANKS.

### THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES :
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..... $ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY | KOBE | PENANG |
| BANGKOK | KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.) | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA | LONDON | SAIGON |
| BOMBAY | LYONS | SAN FRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA | MALACCA, | SHANGHAI |
| CANTON | MANILA | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO | NAGASAKI | SOURABAYA |
| FOOCHOW | NEW YORK | TIENTSIN |
| HAMBURG | PEKING | YOKOHAMA |
| HANKOW | | YLOILO |
| HONGKONG | | |
| IPOH (Federated Malay States.) | | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

O. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE . BOMBAY

### WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

The New **BUDGET** says **SMOKE** the **BEST** quality and **LESS** quantity.

The following High Class Brands are now Realising the above fact.

## DUTCH HAVANAS.

MIGNOT & DE BLOCK'S.

| | | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|
| El Aliento, Par Excellence, | per 50 | 7 | 8 |
| El Balcon, Deliciosos | ,, 50 | 6 | 8 |
| La Arena, Brevas Finas | ,, 50 | 6 | 8 |
| La Silvira, Especials | ,, 50 | 5 | 12 |
| La Crema, Matinees | ,, 50 | 5 | 4 |
| La Simpatica, Flor Fina | ,, 100 | 8 | 0 |
| Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled | ,, 25 | 4 | 0 |

POPULAR BRANDS.

| | | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|
| La Costa Brazileros | per 50 | 6 | 0 |
| Young American | ,, 50 | 6 | 0 |
| Perfectos Extra | ,, 50 | 4 | 0 |
| Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite | ,, 50 | 3 | 0 |
| Spotted Dogs, Merriman's | ,, 100 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, ,, Neuberg & Co's | ,, 50 | 4 | 0 |
| Odaliscs, Victorias | ,, 25 | 2 | 8 |

Inquiries Solicited from Clubs and Messes. Discount on quantities.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. D. MERWAN & CO., 43, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

# QUININE ELIXIR
## (ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks ; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

## RS. 5-12
FROM
## MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

## EMPIRE OF INDIA
## Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office : BOMBAY.

**Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.**

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200** or **Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

*Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from*

E. F. ATLUM, *General Manager.*

## Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

**Largest Importers of and Dealers in :—**

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

**Kerosine Oil Brands :—**

Snowflake 150° in cases
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

### NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are deliver at he Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

### NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that on THURSDAY the 12th May, 1910, no carriages except those conveying Ladies and Gentlemen ATTENDING THE PROCLAMATION CEREMONY, at the TOWN HALL, will be allowed to enter Elphinstone Circle after 4 P.M., and until the ceremony is over.

The carriages of Ladies and Gentlemen attending the Proclamation Ceremony should approach the Town Hall from the North.

Ladies and Gentlemen attending the Proclamation Ceremony in Motor Cars are informed that they must have a licensed chauffeur as the cars will be parked according to the directions of the Police on duty on the occasion.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 11th May, 1910.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 315 of 1909.

PREMJI DEWRAJ, carrying on business as a firm in the name of KASHINATH PREMJI & Co., at Koombarwada Street, without the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) SHRIKRISHNA MOROBA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhaudargally, at Mahim, outside the Fort, and .....

(2) PARVATIBAI, widow of KASHINATH RAMJI, of Bombay, Agry Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Shivree, outside the Fort..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 28th day of February, 1910, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant Shrikrishna Moroba, in the following properties :—

A Chawl or building standing in the oart, and in the South Corner thereof situate at Bhandar Gully, Mahim, which oart is bounded on the North by an oart belonging to the Khatry community, on the South by an oart belonging to Cursedji Sorabji, on the East by an oart belonging to Sonawalla, Parsi, and on the West by Bhandar Gully near Gopi Talao Tank.

A Chawl or building standing in the same oart on the Eastern side thereof.

A Temple standing in the same oart between the said two chawls.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 6th day of June, 1910, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 7th day of April 1910.

K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 24th day of May, 1910, for the SUPPLY of WHITE RIVER SAND, for Vehar Filter Beds.

2. Form of contract, specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign or carry out the Contract.

4. Deduction at the rate of 5 per Cent. to make the total deposit not exceeding 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will be made from the bills of the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. MECH. &c.,
*Executive Engineer*, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 11th May, 1910.

### BOMBAY CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, 12th May, 1910, at 6-30 p.m., to consider the question of increasing the ENTRANCE FEE.

By Order of the Committee,
B. W. O. THOMPSON,
Honorary Secretary.

3rd May, 1910.

### THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Twentyfourth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Friday, the 29th April, 1910, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 12-8 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 31st December, 1909, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after THURSDAY, the 12th May, 1910, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 28th April, 1910, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th April, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. RUSTOM SORABJI POWVALA and KAVASSHAW SORABJI POWVALA, both of Bombay, Parsis, (the vendors) have with the concurrence and consent of SHAIKH ADAM MULLA ABDEALLY, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan, (the Lessee under the two Indentures of Lease hereinafter mentioned), contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, subject to two Indentures of Lease both dated the 1st day of March, 1910, and made between the Vendors of the one part and the said Shaikh Adam Mulla Abdeally of the other part. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No.79, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the redeemed Foras freehold tenure (made up of three plots, known as plots, No. 4, 5, and 8 on the Charni Road estate of the Vendors whereof plot 4, is comprised in one of the said two leases and plots 6 and 8 are comprised in the other of them), together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing, and now in course of construction thereon situate lying and being at Charni Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,574 square yards or thereabouts, and formerly Registered along with other surrounding property of the vendors and of Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161, 161, 422, 422, 423, 479, 480 and 501. New Nos. 13,668, 13,629, 13,927, 13,928, 13,958, 13,994, 14,015, and 13,993, Old Survey Nos. 179, 179, and 180, and New Survey Nos. 1/7371 and 1/7384, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Charni Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by other property of the vendors (being plot No. 10), on or towards the South by other property of the vendors (being plot Nos. 11 and 12), and on or towards the North by a private road and beyond that by the property of Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with other surrounding property of the Vendors and of Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, under Ward D, Nos.2061 (1) 2061 (2), 2062 (1), 2062 (2), and 2063(A), and Street Nos. 1,1A,2, 3, 4 and 12, Charni Road and Ward D, 2415 (1), 2415 (2), and 2415 (3), Street Nos. 852 to 896, 896A, and 896B, Grant Road and Ward D, Nos. 2063B and 2063C, Street Nos. 12A, 12AA, Charni Road and Ward D, Nos. 1894 and 1895 (1), Street Nos. 2 and 165-167, Khetwady Main Road, Ward D, No. 1893 (3), Street No. 3 Khetwady Main Road and are now in the possession or occupation of the said Shaikh Adam Mulla Abdeally.—Dated this 4th day of May, 1910.

SORABJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

*The Subscription List for this issue will open on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May 1910, and will close on or before MONDAY, the 23rd day of May 1910.)*

# Charles Brown and Company, Limited.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882, ON THE 6TH MAY 1910.)

## CAPITAL RS. 6,50,000.

**Divided into 6,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each.**

3,900 of the said Ordinary Shares have been agreed to be issued as fully paid up to Mr. Charles Brown in part payment for the transfer by him to the Company of the business heretofore carried on by him in Bombay under the name and style of Messieurs Charles Brown and Company, and the good-will and all the assets thereof.

250 of the said Ordinary Shares will be held in reserve to be issued hereafter for providing further Capital, if and when the Directors shall so decide.

The Directors and their friends have applied for 750 Ordinary Shares, on the terms of this Prospectus and such shares will be allotted to the several applicants in full at par.

2,500 of the said Ordinary Shares are now offered to the public for subscription on the terms of this Prospectus.

At the General Meetings of the Company, the members on a poll will have one vote for each share held by them, but the Vendor, Mr. Charles Brown, has agreed that during such time as he holds more than 1,000 of the Ordinary Shares allotted to him as fully paid up, his right of voting shall be restricted so that he shall be only entitled to one vote in respect of every two shares held by him. This restriction will not apply to any holders of the said shares other than the said Mr. Charles Brown.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay, will receive applications for the number of Ordinary Shares available for subscription, and will receive the deposit moneys and allotment call on the said shares.

The shares will be payable as follows :—

On APPLICATION : Rs. 25 per Share.

On ALLOTMENT : Rs. 25 per Share.

and the balance of Rs. 50 per share to be payable in two instalments of Rs. 25 each : the first on the 6th day of July 1910 and the second on the 8th day of August 1910.

### DIRECTORS.

A. K. LESLIE, ESQUIRE—(Chairman.)
C. H. B. FORBES, ESQUIRE (Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co.)
R. KENNEDY, ESQUIRE (Director, Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Limited.)
MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZI, ESQUIRE (Agent, Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Company Limited.)
CHARLES BROWN, ESQUIRE, M. I. N. A.

### BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

### SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. LITTLE & Co.

### MANAGER.

MR. CHARLES BROWN.

### REGISTERED OFFICE.

DOCK IRON WORKS, ARGYLE ROAD, BOMBAY.

## PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of taking over as a going concern, as from the 31st DECEMBER 1909, the business of Engineers, Boiler-makers, Shipwrights, Iron and Brass Founders and of Barge, Launch and Boat Builders at present carried on by MR. CHARLES BROWN trading at the Dock Iron Works, Bombay, under the name of Messrs. CHARLES BROWN and COMPANY and of extending and developing the said business in all legitimate directions.

The Dock Iron Works are situated in close proximity to the Merewether Dry Dock which will, when the new Dry Dock in the Alexandra Docks, now in course of construction, is completed, be the ship-repairing Dock of Bombay. Mr. Charles Brown has specialized in the repairing of Steamers and has a large business in such repairs, and the location of the Works in the place they occupy is of great advantage for the direction and conduct of Ship-repairing.

The New Dry Dock will take Ships of the largest tonnage, and this may be expected to materially augment the dry docking and painting of Steamers in Bombay. Mr. Charles Brown at present has the Sole Agency in India for Suter-Hartmann's and Rahtjen's Composition and Paints and he holds a letter from the proprietors of those commodities that the Agency will be continued to the Company.

On completion of the Alexandra Docks the facilities for dealing with the growing export trade of Bombay will be very greatly increased, and as the new feeder lines and warehouses will enable a far larger volume of exports to be expeditiously handled than at present, it is anticipated that a greater number of Steamers will enter the Port, and consequently increase the field for the particular work in which Mr. Charles Brown has specialized.

The site of the Dock Iron Works comprises an area of 3,379½ Square Yards of land on Argyle Road and the buildings erected thereon cover approximately 1,979½ Square Yards. The land is held on Lease from the Bombay Port Trust for a period of 49 years and two months from 1st November 1903, at a monthly rental of Rs. 351-15-10 subject to be increased in 1916 to Rs. 492-12-7 and in 1925 to Rs. 703-15-8. The Lease is renewable upon the termination thereof for a further period of 49 years upon terms to be then arranged.

The property to be taken over including Buildings, Machinery, Plant, Tools and Stock-in-Trade, &c., was subjected to a detailed examination by Messrs. Bradbury Brady & Co., as at 31st December 1909, a copy of whose Valuation Certificate, dated the 25th February 1910 is as follows:—

"MESSRS. CHARLES BROWN & Co.,
"Engineers, Shipwrights, &c.,
"BOMBAY.

"DEAR SIRS,

"We beg to report that acting upon your instructions we have made an exhaustive examination of your Leasehold Factory, Buildings, Factory Sheds, Machinery, Plant, Tools, Stock-in-Trade, &c., and we value the same as at 31st December 1909 as follows :—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| " 1. | Leasehold Factory Building | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. | 21,983 | 0 0 |
| " 2. | Factory Sheds | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 24,731 | 0 0 |
| " 3. | Machinery ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 84,822 | 0 0 |
| " 4. | Plant and Tools | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 74,394 | 0 0 |
| " 5. | Steam Launches | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 22,500 | 0 0 |
| " 6. | Office Furniture | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 1,544 | 0 0 |
| " 7. | Horses and Carriages | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 800 | 0 0 |
| " 8. | Fittings and Fixtures | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 6,060 | 0 0 |
| " 9. | Motor Car ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 3,000 | 0 0 |
| " 10. | Patterns | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 10,000 | 0 0 |
| " 11. | Stock-in-Trade (including the work in progress) | | | | ... | " | 1,01,283 | 14 2 |
| | | | | | | Rupees | 3,51,117 | 14 2 |

"The fixed Plant and small Tools have been taken at the Maker's Invoice value, and a fair depreciation has been allowed according to the age of the same.

"The Stock-in-Trade has been carefully checked and weighed and a proper deduction has been made for loss in value due to exposure.

"We are Dear Sirs,

"Yours faithfully,

"BRADBURY BRADY & Co."

Mr. Charles Brown, the Vendor and sole proprietor of the said business of Messrs. Charles Brown and Co. will sell and the Company will purchase the business as a going concern on the basis of the Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1909, prepared and certified by Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants.

The purchase price has been fixed at Rs. 5,75,000 made as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leasehold Buildings, Sheds, Machinery, Plant, Tools, Fittings, Launches, Motor-Car, and Stock-in-Trade as per Messrs. Bradbury Brady and Co.'s Valuation ... | ... | Rs. | 3,51,117 14 2 |
| Good-will ... | ... | " | 1,12,053 9 5 |
| Book Debts, Cash and Deposits ... | ... | " | 1,92,905 8 7 |
| | | Rs. | 6,56,187 0 2 |
| Less—Liabilities ... | ... | " | 80,187 0 2 |
| | | Rs. | 5,75,000 0 0 |

The Purchase Price will be satisfied and paid to the Vendor by the allotment to him, as fully paid of 3,000 Ordinary Shares of the Company of the nominal value of Rs 3,00,000 and by the payment to him in cash of the sum of Rs. 2,75,000, or such less sum as upon an adjustment of accounts as at the date of completion of the transfer, shall appear to be justly due to him, having regard to any alteration in circumstance as between the said 31st December 1909 and the date of completion. The Vendor will guarantee to the Company the full value of the Book Debts taken over by the Company, and will indemnify the Company against all liabilities of his former business not expressly adopted by the Company.

Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants, have audited the books of the Vendor for the past two years and nine months and a copy of their Certificate of Profits dated the 4th April 1910 is as follows:—

"MESSRS. CHARLES BROWN & Co.,
"BOMBAY.

"DEAR SIRS,

"We have pleasure in stating that we have audited the books of your Firm for the two years and nine months to the 31st December 1909 and we certify that the profits have been as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| " For the year ended 31st March 1908 ... | ... | Rs. | 28,405 13 7 |
| " " " 31st March 1909 ... | ... | " | 57,244 3 11 |
| " For NINE MONTHS ending 31st Dec. 1909 ... | ... | " | 52,573 12 6 |
| " or an average annual profit of Rs. 86,627. | | | |

"The above profits are after charging all trading and administrative expenses including a proper amount for depreciation but before charging interest on Capital or Proprietor's Salary or Income Tax.

"We are, Dear Sirs,

"Yours faithfully,

"A. F. FERGUSON & Co."

As shown by Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co.'s Certificate an average annual profit of Rs. 85,627-0-0 has been made, arrived at after bringing into average the profits made in the nine months of 1909, which were earned during a period of very marked depression in the Shipping Trade, and it is hoped for that figure of the Company that the Vendor has been able to show such a favourable result during this period of depression.

The Vendor has agreed to remain as manager of the Company for a period of five years from the 1st January 1910 at a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, plus a commission of 7 1/2 p.c. on the net profits of the Company as defined in Agreement (b) below. It will thus be seen that the Vendor retains a large stake in the concern, having regard to the fact that irrespective of the 3,000 Ordinary Shares which he takes in part payment, his remuneration will depend largely on the Profits earned by the Company.

The Vendor has agreed to pay one half of the costs and expenses, legal and otherwise, of and incidental to the formation and registration of the Company, including the fees paid upon registration and the costs of printing the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of printing and issuing this Prospectus and of advertisements, &c.

The following Agreements have been entered into by Mr. Charles Brown :—

(a) An Agreement dated the 18th day of January 1910 between Messrs. Charles Brown and Company of the one part and Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Company of the other part, which Agreement provides for the construction of three barges by Messrs. Charles Brown and Company for Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Company for the remuneration therein stated.

(b) An Agreement dated the 16th day of March 1910 between the same parties, which Agreement provides for the construction of two steam tugs by Messrs. Charles Brown and Company for Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Company for the remuneration therein stated.

(c) An Agreement dated the 1st day of December 1909 between Messrs. Charles Brown and Company of the one part and Mr. James Smith of the other part, which Agreement provides for the engagement of Mr. James Smith as a general assistant of Messrs. Charles Brown and Company

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### CHARLES BROWN & COMPANY, LIMITED.—CONTINUED.

for three years from the 1st day of December 1909 terminable by three months' notice on either side, on a salary of Rupees 425 per month and the cost of a second class passage to London at the termination of the Agreement.

The following Agreements have been entered into by the Company :—

(a) An Agreement dated the Seventh day of May 1910 between Charles Brown (Vendor) of the one part and the Company of the other part, being an agreement for sale to the Company, as a going concern, as from the 31st December 1909 of the business heretofore carried on by the Vendor under the name or style of Messrs. Charles Brown and Company and all the assets thereof, including the good-will of the business and all leases, plant, machinery, engines, steam launches, tools, implements, stock-in-trade, goods, chattels and effects; and all trade patterns, contracts, cash, bills and other property now vested in the said Charles Brown as the sole proprietor of the said business. The consideration for the transfer of the above is to be satisfied and paid by the allotment to the Vendor of 3,000 fully paid Ordinary Shares of the Company and the payment to him of Rs. 2,75,000 in cash, or such less sum as is mentioned in the body of the Prospectus.

(b) An agreement dated the Seventh day of May 1910 between the Company of the one part and Charles Brown of the other part. This Agreement provides for Mr. Charles Brown being and acting as Manager of the Company, for a period of 5 years from the 1st January 1910, his remuneration being a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month and a commission of 7 1/2 per cent. on the annual net profits of the Company, after making all proper allowances and deductions from revenue for interest and working expenses chargeable against profits, but without making any deductions for depreciation or in respect of any amount carried to insurance, reserve, or sinking fund, or in respect of expenditure on Capital account. The Agreement also provides that so long as the said Mr. Charles Brown shall continue to be the Manager of the Company he shall be entitled to be ex-officio Director of the Company.

Copies of the Memorandam and Articles of Association of the Company, the originals of the three above Agreements entered into by Mr. Charles Brown, copies of the two above Agreements entered into by the Company and the Original Lease granted by the Bombay Port Trust to Mr. Charles Brown and dated the 27th November 1906 (by all of which the Company and its members will be bound) and the originals of the two above Certificates of Messrs. Bradbury Brady & Co., and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co. respectively, can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at any time between the hours of 10-30 A. M. and 5 P. M. so long as the share application list is open.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the allotment of shares is less than the amount applied for the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained from the Bankers, Solicitors or Auditors of the Company or at the Registered Office of the Company aforesaid.

Dated, 7th May 1910.


# PEARSE & CO.,

Apollo Street,

**BOMBAY.**

ESTABLISHED 1872.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

## LEADING CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS & BAKERS.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner.

Dinner-a la-Carte.

Select Bill of Fare.

Best Wines and Spirits.

STEAM BAKERY, MARINE LANE.

BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.

Kiln-dried Flour, The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.

Cabin and Crew Biscuits.

Prices on Application.

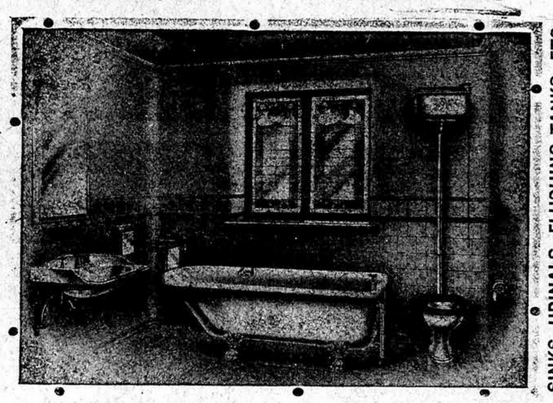
## STANDING REPUTATION!

OVER 37 YEARS.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

# GARLICK & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR SHANKS & CO.



LARGE STOCKS: CLOSETS, BASINS, SINKS, URINALS, FLUSHING TANKS, ETC.

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

# VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various functions of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

# VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood, whatever cause arising. No ulcer is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly blemishes, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it imparts the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes, and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order 8ixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—FRAMJEE, BOMANJI, KOLA & CO., LTD., BOMBAY, POONA.


## AMUSEMENTS.

### EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT!!! TO-NIGHT!!!

**FUGITIVE DALAI LAMA**

A MAGNIFICENT FILM.

A CINEMATOGRAPHIC TRIUMPH

**SILK WORM**

A MARVELLOUS PICTURE.

ON SUNDAY, 15TH OF MAY, 1910.

GRAND PRIZE SHOW.

One Gold, one Silver, and one Enamelled Watch will be given away at the 7-8 session.

### NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

KING EDWARD'S LAST

Gracious permission to the Gaumont Co. was to photograph

WINDSOR CASTLE

and the "Novelty" having secured this film specially direct from London, will show it

Together with the Double Bill of the

MERRYMAKERS

ZENO and MANON

TIMES.—7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 P. M.

PRICES—Rs. 2, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.


STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, HMARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| BRAND | Price. Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake, 150 deg..... | 6 8 12 | per case, |
| White Rose, 150 deg..... | 6 8 2 | " " |
| Chester, 125 deg ..... | 5 0 2 | " " |
| Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg... | 4 12 2 | " " |
| Monkey, 125 deg..... | 4 8 2 | " " |
| Elephant, 125 deg..... | 4 3 0 | per two tins. |
| " 125 deg. (in Bulk) | 3 9 0 | per 8 gallons. |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.


### FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A PROMINENT European firm in Rangoon wish to get into touch with a reliable Spinning Mill, producing Grey Yarns suitable for the Burma and China Markets. Communications, with full particulars, to be addressed to "MANDARIN," care of this Paper.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

### WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.


THE TEST OF TIME.

TIME tries everything and the fittest survives. A brand that has been in the Market for 20 years and is still the favorite, must be good; it has stood the test of time. Huntly Blend is that brand. It is the best Scotch Whisky and costs only Rs. 2-6. Try it.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS £6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS :

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial, Rs 3-4 per thousands, and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the Bombay Gazette" Office.


## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.


"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

TO BE LET.—From the 21st May to about the middle of December, a 3 storied FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill. For Rent and further particulars please apply to F. HARRISON, at the above address.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FOR SALE.—One genuine DeDION single cylinder CAB, five seater, canopy top, glass screen, side curtains. A bargain Rs. 2,100.—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 5/32d. Also includes Tables of Per Cent Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watan, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, Inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections. The use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been incautiously said to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 banishes, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, early error, excess, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to those suffering from enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 per packet. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.


### NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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## INSURANCES.

# BONUS YEAR 1910.

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.**

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.

LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed ... ... £18,916,000
Total Revenue for 1908 exceeded. £4,070,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was added among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1908, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEMES.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
*Secretaries*,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

## THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID ..... £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS ..... £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ..... £ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

## THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

## REDUCED RATES.

## GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE

RESULTS FOR 1908.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Policies issued (net) ... | 5,890 for | £. | 1,819,377 |
| New Premiums (1908) | ... | „ | 81,349 |
| Annual Income | ... | „ | 1,406,762 |
| Assets | ... | „ | 10,038,723 |

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination. Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

## WREXHAM LAGER BEER

PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACKOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
B. J. PAPPE & CO., CO ONBO.
and all leading Stores in India and Burmah

# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, May 10.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ... 81 7-8+1-4
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs...25-25 1-2 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ... 99+1/4
Berlin Cheques on London ...20-49 1-2 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ... 24 13/16+1/8
Do. 2 months hence.... ... 24 13-16+1/8
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 63 5-16+1-16
Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1-2-1/4 unchgd
(Bank buying rate).
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17-3-10
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about ... ... ... £150,000.
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ... ...96 1-2+1/2
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 3 1-4 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 1/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 3 3/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 3/4 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 2 1-4 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ... 2 3-4—1-8

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Bombay Rs. 1,50,000 at 1 4 1-32
Transfer on Bombay „ 1,50,000 at 1 4 1-16

MANCHESTER, May 10.

## COTTON.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 10,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 1,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ... 50
Do. Day's Imports... ... ... 13,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Firm.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market... ... Steady.
Mid-Americans ... ... ... 8 65+6
Egyptian F.G.F. ... ... ... 14 3/8 unchgd

| Cotton Delivery | M.-J. | J.-J. | J.-A. | A.-S. | S.-O |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mid Uplands G.O.C. | 7-77 +8 | 7-72 +7 | 7-67 +7 | 7-38 +4 | 6-97 +4 |
| Liverpool | O.-N. 6-89 +5 | N.-D. 6-72 +4 | D.-J. 6-70 +4 | J.-F. 6-68 +4 | |

Sales increased yesterday by 1,000 bales.

NEW YORK, May 10.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ... 7,000
Do. Last year ... ... ... 20,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... ...
Do. Exports to Continent ... ... 5,000
Futures at New York .....
July 15-10+15 — Advanced on bull support and short covering and on firm Southern Spot market and improved demand.
Do at New York .....
Oct. 12-82+4
Spot Cotton at New York ... 15-70+20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8 3/8 unchgd
Demand Bills ... ... 4-865-8—1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ... 54 1/8+1/4
Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 14 3/4 +1-8
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... Firm.
Futures at New Orleans ... July 15-11+23
Do. at New Orleans ... Oct 12-82+5

LONDON, May 10.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 57 1/2
„ „ months, May-June.
„ „ Ports, Antwerp.
„ „ Buyers, sellers, &c., Sellers

## WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Victorian ... ... ... ... 36 1-4
Months—March.
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F.... ... ... 35
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F.... ... ... 34 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Tone—Easier.

## SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship .. ... 43 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 42 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore ... ... 39
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Flat.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 63 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.

## SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... ... ... 18 2 1-4
Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

## RUBBER.

Para Rubber 10-5 Value.

## METAL.

Copper Braziers ... ... — £ 67 1-2
Yellow Metal ... ... ... d 6 0

## WOOL SALE.

Wool auction opened to-day steady with fair demand.

Vicaneer first white highest ... unchgd
Do. „ „ lowest ... „
Do. ordinary highest ... 9d.
Do. „ lowest ... 8 1-2d
Candahur first highest ... unchgd
Do. „ lowest ... „
Do. ordinary highest ... 8 3-4d
Do. „ lowest ... 7 1-2d
Bicanere white highest ... 8d
Do. „ lowest ... 7d
Amount offered 37,000.

BOMBAY, MAY 11.

## EXCHANGE.

The market opened at 1s. 3 31-32d. for T.T., 1s. 4d. for demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. to 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... ... 1s. 3 31/32d.
D. D. Mail ... ... ... 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward ... ... 1s. 3 31/32d. June-Aug.
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1/16d.
Credits 3 m/s „ ... ... 1s. 4 3-16d.
„ „ Forward ... ... 1s. 4 3-16d.
„ 6 m/s Ready ... ... 1s. 4 5/16d
France 3 m/s „ ... ... 170 1/4
Marks 3 m/s „ ... ... 138 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong ... ... 132
„ Shanghai ... ... 176 1/4
„ Japan ... ... 150
The market is flat.

## GOVERNMENT PAPER.

London market advanced by 1-16 for Rupee Paper and 1-4 for Consols. Our market opened at Rs. 95-8-0 and closed at Rs. 95-4-0. The market is firm.

## BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-8 up both for ready and forward at 24 13-16 and New York also advanced by 1-4 at 54 1-8.

Locally the silver market opened at Rs. 72-10-0 for the first settlement. London market advanced, but private advices from home reported the market "steady"; demand locally as well as from the Bull speculators continued the whole day and forwards gradually advanced at the close to Rs. 72-12-0. Demand for ready seemed improving and about 100 to 125 packages changed hands.

The gold market remained quiet but steady with very little demand locally as well as upcountry, and prices advanced a little. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and prices remained unchanged.

We quote :—

## GOLD.

| | | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 97 touch Fakirsett ... | ... | 23 | 8 | 0 |
| 97 touch ... | ... | 27 | 7 | 0 |
| National Bank ... | ... | 24 | 0 | 6 |
| Chartered Bank ... | ... | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Sovereigns Shield ... | ... | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. Dragon ... | ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Australian ... | ... | 24 | 1 | 6 |

## SILVER.

| | | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 1/2 Penny ... | ... | 72 | 10 | 0 |
| 17 Penny ready ... | ... | 72 | 9 | 0 |
| Local per tola ... | ... | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| First Settlement ... | ... | 72 | 11 | 0 |
| Second ... | ... | 72 | 0 | 0 |

## SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—London quotations were 3d. down. There was very little Demand for ready and there were more sellers for futures, hence prices declined by two annas. Tone—Dull.

Rapeseed.—London quotation was 1 down. Demand was moderate and prices declined by an anna. Tone—Quiet.

Poppyseed.—There were more sellers in the bazar and prices declined by an anna.

Castorseed, Gingellyseed, Cottonseed.—As arrivals are limited, dealers are holding up their stocks. Prices are well maintained. Tone.—Quiet but steady.

Mowrasseed.—Demand continued moderately and prices were put up by two annas.

Wheat.—London quotation was 6d. down. There was no demand and prices declined by an anna. Tone.—Quieter.

| Description. | | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Linseed, Bold ... | ... | Rs. 10 11 |
| Linseed, Small ... | ... | „ 10 9 |
| RAPESEED— | | |
| Brown Cawnpore ... | ... | Rs. 8 7 |
| Yellow do. ... | ... | „ 7 0 |
| Do. Gujarat ... | ... | „ 7 3 |
| Poppyseed ... | ... | „ 9 11 |
| Castorseed ... | ... | „ 36 8 to 37 8 |
| Mowrasseed... ... | ... | „ 6 12 |
| Maize ... ... | ... | „ 22 to 23 |
| Groundnuts ... | ... | „ 44 to 45 |
| Mustardseed ... | ... | „ 85 to 95 |
| Gingellyseed ... | ... | „ 45 to 54 |
| Khandesh Howri ... | ... | „ 52 to 53 |
| Gulburga do. ... | ... | |
| Kalbur do. ... | ... | |
| Itarsi do. ... | ... | |
| White Gin, Bold 95/5 | | „ 48 to 51 |
| Do. do do 85/15 | | |
| Do. do. do. 75/25... | | |
| Do. Mixed 50/50 ... | | |
| Do. Gin, Small 50/50... | | „ 45 to 46 |
| Do. do. 85/15... | | |
| Gin, Black Beaver ... | | „ 46 to 47 |
| Do. do, Gadag ... | | |
| Gin Red Khandwa ... | | „ 48 to 49 |
| Do. Meggi ... | | |
| Do. Yellow Hinganghat | | „ 50 to 54 |
| Do. do. Secunderabad | | |
| Do. do. Gujarat | | |
| Do. Black Kutni | | „ 45 to 46 |
| Do. Ahmedabad... | | |
| WHEAT— | | |
| Pissi ... ... | ... | „ 35 to 37 |
| Hard Red... ... | ... | „ 33 to 34 |
| Cottonseed ... | ... | „ 25 to 26 |

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 10th May :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat ... | ... | ... | 25,398 cwts |
| Linseed ... | ... | ... | 22,060 „ |
| Rapeseed ... | ... | ... | 19,263 „ |
| Gingellyseed ... | ... | ... | 8,901 „ |
| Poppyseed... | ... | ... | 5,822 „ |
| Groundnuts.. | ... | ... | 3,624 „ |
| Castorseed ... | ... | ... | 15,427 „ |
| Rice ... | ... | ... | 4,778 „ |
| Myrabollamr. | ... | ... | 12,245 „ |
| Cottonseed ... | ... | ... | 34,752 „ |
| Mowrasseed ... | ... | ... | 6 „ |
| Gram ... | ... | ... | 4,230 „ |
| Jowrar ... | ... | ... | 105 „ |
| Maize ... | ... | ... | „ |

## SPINNINGS.

No business has been done in Petits. These were quoted at Rs. 2,805 June. The market is quiet.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Davids ... | ... | ... | 391 1/4 |
| Colaba Land ... | ... | ... | 1,117 1-2 |
| Kohinoor ... | ... | ... | 672 1-2 |
| Nagpore ... | ... | ... | 1,725 |
| Standard ... | ... | ... | 1,130 |

## BANKS.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bombay ... ... ... | 1,470 |
| Eastern ... ... ... | 16 1-4 premium |
| India ... ... ... | 66 |
| Indian Specie ... ... | 52 1-2 |

## COTTON.

Liverpool was 4 to 8 points up and New York 20 up. The tone of the local market was firm and prices for ready lots advanced by 1 to 2 Rupees. The Liverpool opener quoted 3 points up. There was a good demand and both exporters and mills bought fairly good lots. In the morning business in New Broach was done at Rs. 304, but sellers being free declined at the close to Rs. 302.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 600 | Currimbhai Mills... | Mathia ... | 266 1-2 |
| 300 | Bussank | ...Broach ... | 328 |
| 100 | do | ...Wardha ... | 300 |
| 100 | A Blascheck | ...Wardha ... | 300 |
| 500 | Petit Mills | ...Comptah ... | 319 |
| 200 | Jamshed Mills | ...Nander ... | 267 |
| 200 | do | ...Khandesh ... | 285 |
| 700 | D Karanee | ...Akola ... | 283 |
| 200 | do | ...Banusha ... | 297 |
| 200 | do | ...Wardha .. | 295 |
| 300 | Phoenix Mills | ...Bengal ... | 264 |
| 200 | do | ...Barsi ... | 280 |

We learn of the following purchases :—

| Bales. | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Bengal Hand Gin, Fine | ... | 259 |
| | „ Good | ... | 257 |
| | Bengal Machine Gin, Fine | ... | 288 |
| | „ Good | ... | 273 |
| | Sind Punjab Fine | ... | 286 |
| | „ Good | ... | 272 |
| | Khandesh Fine | ... | 290 |
| | „ Good | ... | 280 |
| | Amraoti Fine | ... | 300 |
| | „ Good | ... | 292 |
| | Akola Khangaum Fine | ... | 300 |
| | Good | ... | 292 |
| | Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine | ... | 305 |
| | Good | ... | 297 |
| | Yeotmal Fine | ... | 310 |
| | „ Good | ... | 302 |
| | Nagpore Fine | ... | 314 |
| | „ Good | ... | 306 |
| | Wardha Hinganghat Fine | ... | 316 |
| | „ Good | ... | 308 |
| | Methia Fine | ... | 290 |
| | „ Good | ... | 280 |
| | Broach Gin Fine | ... | 333 |
| | „ Good | ... | 327 |
| | Sawginned Fine | ... | 332 May |
| | Coompta Ginned | ... | 324 „ |
| | Westerns „ | ... | 310 „ |

FUTURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach Good ... | ... | ... | 302 Mar. |
| Bengal F G ... | ... | ... | 326 Jan. |

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 10th May :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh ... | ... | ... | 71 Bales. |
| Central India... | ... | ... | 618 „ |
| Berar ... ... | ... | ... | 71 „ |
| Oomras... ... | ... | ... | 760 „ |
| Dholera ... ... | ... | ... | 2,601 „ |
| Broach... ... | ... | ... | 1,671 „ |
| Coompta and Dharwar | ... | ... | 4,515 „ |
| Westerns ... ... | ... | ... | 1,068 „ |
| Bengals (N. W. P.)... | ... | ... | 115 „ |
| Bengals (Rajputana) ... | ... | ... | 380 „ |
| Sind ... ... | ... | ... | 95 „ |
| Persian ... ... | ... | ... | ..... „ |
| Other sorts ... | ... | ... | ..... „ |
| Total ... | | | 11,205 Bales. |

LIVERPOOL, May 10.

| Opening Tone and Prices. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... | ... | ... | Firm. |
| Estimated Sales ... | ... | ... | 7-80+3 |
| Total Imports ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| Future Delivery Prices :— | | | |
| May—June ... | ... | ... | 7-80 + 3 |
| June—July ... | ... | ... | 7-75 + 3 |
| July—Aug. ... | ... | ... | 7-70 + 3 |
| Aug.—Sept. ... | ... | ... | 7-41 + 3 |
| Sept.—Oct. ... | ... | ... | 7-00 + 3 |
| Oct.—Nov. ... | ... | ... | 6-81 + 1 |
| Nov.—Dec. ... | ... | ... | 6-73 + 1 |
| Dec.—Jan. ... | ... | ... | 6-69 — 1 |
| Jan.—Feb. ... | ... | ... | 6-69 + 1 |

## FREIGHTS.

| Ports. | May Seed. | Cotton. |
|---|---|---|
| Antwerp — ... | 14 0 ... | 14 6 |
| Dunkirk ... ... | 14 0 ... | 14 6 |
| Havre ... ... | 13 6 ... | ..... |
| Hull ... ... | 14 0 ... | 14 6 |
| Liverpool ... ... | 14 0 ... | 14 6 |
| Marseilles ... ... | ..... ... | ..... |
| Genoa ... ... | 14 0 ... | 14 6 |
| London ... ... | 14 6 ... | ..... |
| Hamburg ... ... | 14 0 ... | 14 6 |
| Trieste ... ... | 16 6 ... | 17 6 |
| Venice... ... | 16 6 ... | 17 6 |
| Open Ports ... ... | June & July | 14 0 |

The market is quiet.

## OPIUM.

Patna 6th sale Calcutta ... Rs. 3,125
Rates of exchange and Opium in China.

| | Dlrs. |
|---|---|
| Patna Old ... ... ... | 2,565 |
| Exchange for Hongkong ... | 132 1-2 |
| Exchange for Shanghai ... | 177 1/2 |

## METALS.

We quote :—

| | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Copper Braziers 4×4 ... ... | 21 28 35 42 56 | Rs. 55 0 |
| | 63 70 77 84 | |
| Yellow Metal Sheets ... ... | 21 28 35 42 49 56 | Rs. 45 0 |
| Tin Ingots. ... ... ... | ... | „ 40 6 |
| Spelter S M ... | ... | „ 18 6 |
| M M ... | ... | |
| J ... | ... | |
| G ... | ... | |
| Georgshutte ... | ... | „ 22 4 |
| Copper Ingots K S ... | ... | „ 48 4 |
| Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14 | | „ 61 8 |
| Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16 | 10, 12 | „ 47 0 |

## IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, May 10.

GOLD.

| No. of Packages. | Bullions. | Sovs. and half Sovs. | Coin. Other coin. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 Bundle ... | ... | 675 | ... |
| 2 Bundles ... | ... | 1,590 | 865 |
| 1 Box ... | ... | 6,000 | ... |
| 1 Parcel ... | ... | 3,190 | 7,385 |

SILVER.

| No. of Packages. | Bullions. | Govt. of India Rs. | Coin. Other coin. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 Bundle ... | ... | 1,825 | ... |
| 2 Bundles ... | ... | 2,335 | ... |
| 1 Parcel ... | ... | 62 | ... |
| 1 Bundle ... | ... | 2,100 | ... |

| Importers. | | essel. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| E Hayim | ... ... | Kola | Bushire |
| Do | ... ... | do | Bagdad |
| A A Rahim | ... ... | Egypt | Suez |
| M. Cohen and Fils | ... | Bohemia | Trieste |
| H Johar | ... ... | Moshtari | Jeddah |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 9th May 1910.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway ... | 166 | 194,893 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway... | 72 | 83,252 |

## INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

### ASSAM OILSEEDS.

Final report on the oilseed crops of Eastern Bengal, 1909-1910 :—Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1907-1908, the areas under linseed, rape and til in Eastern Bengal represent some 3·1, 29·7 and 4·5 per cent., respectively, of the total areas under these crops in British India.

Character of the Season.—From the date of issue of the preliminary forecast till the end of March very little rain fell and the crops suffered from deficiency of moisture. Accordingly the Collectors of Mymensingh and Chittagong have materially reduced their estimates of outturn for rape and rabi til and the Collector of Rangpur that for rape.

Rape.—The Collectors of Dacca and Chittagong have slightly raised the estimated area under the crop and the total area under it is now estimated to be 1,234,900 acres against 1,195,300 acres last year. According to district officers' estimates the average outturn per acre is 87 per cent. of the normal, but considering the general character of the season I am raising this to normal. Taking the normal yield as 4 cwts per acre the total outturn is 247,000 tons or 57 per cent. more than last year.

Linseed.—The area under linseed is substantially the same as in last year. According to district officers the average outturn per acre is estimated at 77 per cent. of the normal. This may be safely raised to 90 per cent. Accordingly the total yield is taken to be 15,300 tons or 42 per cent. more than last year.

Til.—A considerable portion of the rabi til still remains to be harvested. The total area under til, bhadoi and rabi, is estimated to be 254,400 acres against 267,000 acres last year. The district returns indicate an average outturn per acre of 88 and 82 per cent. respectively, of the normal. But considering that an inconsiderable part of this crop was affected by the drought in the winter months and that the bhadoi was distinctly good, I am inclined to raise the estimated outturn for the whole crop a little over normal, say, 105. The total yield is, therefore, estimated to be 53,400 tons or 31 per cent. more than last year.

## DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co : 350 cwts rags, P Bhimji ; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 64 tons oil cakes, S Pestonji and Co : 20 bales cotton waste and 40 cwts buffalo pickers, C Peraj and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat and 65,380 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

City of Agra s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—37 bales carpets, King King and Co ; 150 cwts cuttle fish, P Meherally and Co ; 166 cwts turmeric, R Jewandas and Co : 2,700 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji; 341 cwts turmeric and 121 cwts wild turmeric, V Haridas ; 422 cwts myrabollams, T Memrazi ; 2,052 cwts myrabollams' F F Campbell and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Agra s—20 bales cotton. Bamji and Co.

Elysia s—520 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Rinaldo s—137 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji ; 3,845 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—10,321 cwts teelseed and 3,000 cwts wheat 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—2,000 cwts mussoor and 10,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lord Antrim s—2,001 cwts mustardseed and 2,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, H Maganlal.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—300 casks skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—430 bales cotton 32,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 300 bales hemp, P Bhimji 2,000 tons manganese ore, Tata Sons and Co.

Rinaldo s—56 bales cotton, S Framji and Co.

Queenmoor s—1,300 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR STELLIN.

Trautenfels s—201 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trautenfels s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 260 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 165 bales cotton, M Bhimji ; 300 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

Irish Monarch s—2,000 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar.

FOR BREMEN.

Trautenfels s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ederman s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 2,043 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros; 5 1-2 cwt bees wax, B Pitamberdas and Co.

D Balduino s—225 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

D Balduino s—17 cwts cord string M S Ally.

Bohemia s—19 bales twist. Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

D Balduino s—3750 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Dalemoor s—11,000 cwts cottonseed T Momraz, 2,004 cwts cottonseed E D Sassoon and Co.

Queenmoor s—2,000 cwts cottonseed T Canji.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—230 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 100 cwts olibanum P Jaithabhoy.

FOR ANCONA.

D Balduino s—205 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—103 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Bohemia s—100 cwts olibanum P Jaithabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—500 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons 50 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

## LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata Sons and Co's Liverpool friends wrote as follows :—

We confirm our letter of 12th instant.

The cotton market, during the past week, has been quiet, and prices have not moved much either way. There are, in fact, so many conflicting influences at present, that it has become very difficult for operators to decide what course to take.

The time is approaching for the carrying into effect, or otherwise, of the projected corner in May, but each day seems to increase the uncertainty as to what will be the outcome.

Our mail from America yesterday brought us a cutting from the "New York Evening Journal," in which the leader of the bull clique, at an interview, is reported to have said, when asked whether he were not losing heavily :—"Losing $2,000,000 in this sort of a fight is no more to me than losing a dime would be to you. I have plenty of cotton that I bought at 9c. and you can figure from that that a jump to 14c. and back again to 12c. would not affect me much!"

By the same mail we had a letter from a correspondent intimately connected with the inner doings of the New York market, who says :—"The agreement seems to be that the clique are empowered to buy 300,000 bales not over 14 1-2c. some of the big Southern mills, who are parties to the agreement, having undertaken to use all the cotton taken up. The first purchases were probably made about 13.90c., but the bulk of the cotton could not well have been obtained much below 14 1-2c. Many who know the bull leader seem to think that when he is most outspokenly bullish or bearish he is secretly doing the opposite thing.

Then we had last night from New York the following cable :—"Market influenced by Government summoning bull operators operating to detriment of trade;" followed shortly afterwards by the following from New Orleans :—"Federal investigation of bull manipulators regarded as bear effort to destroy confidence."

Thus we have another element of uncertainty. Whether any effective legislative steps will be taken to stop manipulation ; whether the movement will prove as futile as similar agitations have always been or whether, as our New Orleans correspondent suggests, it is promoted solely by interested parties, it is impossible to say.

In the meantime, the statistical position, of course, grows stronger from day to day, as the following figures show :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allowing for crop of ... | 10,500,000 | |
| Less into sight to 15th inst.... | 9,348,000 | |
| Still to come into sight ... | 1,152,000 | |
| Visible supply on 15th inst. ... | 2,515,000 | |
| | 3,667,000 | |
| Allow for visible supply on 31st Aug. less than half visible supply at beginning of season, say ... ... | 667,000 | |
| Available for trade from 15 inst. to 31st Aug. ... ... | 3,000,000 | |

This means an average of 150,000 bales a week for trade takings to the end of the season, against an average so far of 257,458, and leaves the visible supply on 31st Aug. at danger point! Further curtailment of consumption must therefore come in somewhere, but we do not see any prospect of this in Lancashire, because demand from most markets is steadily improving, spinners are increasing their margins, and more looms are getting to work.

The wages question was discussed at Manchester yesterday and the matter postponed for a fortnight which gives ground for hops of an amicable settlement.

With regard to the new crop, reports have been satisfactory during the week. The "Journal of Commerce" estimates the increase of acreage in Texas at 5·4 per cent. and good rains seem to have fallen over that State. The Eastern States, however, have complained somewhat of excessive dryness.

As regards the future of the market, we must confess that we feel very uncertain. Even yesterday we still had sufficient confidence to execute a few discretionary buying orders, but to-day, in consequence of cables from America, the outlook has become so obscure that we felt it our duty to telegraph to our friends all over the world early this morning that we dare not at present execute any confidential orders. We must watch developments. The news of the action of the U. S. Attorney General against the bull leaders above referred to, the uncertain political outlook in England from last night's proceedings in Parliament, by some termed revolution, make us so anxious this morning that we dare not express any opinion at present.

If these extraneous matters affecting cotton were removed from the situation, we should feel strongly bull, but, as business men, we must take account of such factors while they exist. Perhaps our friends will be better able shortly to form a correct idea as to what is the best course to pursue.

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

This growth has been quite demoralised during the week, prices falling about 1d. per lb.

The chief cause of the decline seems to have been pressure exercised by bankers on certain operators in Alexander who held large purchases of May contracts, in connection with the projected corner. And bears, seeing their opportunity, threatened to tender heavily on its prox., thus accentuating the weakness.

The decline, of course, does not alter the strength of the statistical position, and the situation will be all the healtheir for the elimination of an uncertain long interest. Our Alexandria friends cable :—"Think the crisis is over and we anticipate a speedy change in the feeling. Hard to say if bottom is reached. "We look for a reaction."

With regard to the new crop, our cables state that weather has delayed planting, which is, however, now about finished.

As for the future, it is natural to look for an improvement after such a decline, especially as the intrinsic position has not altered, but we prefer to wait until the market has steadied a little and fluctuations are less violent, before we express a decided view.

April:—7.645d
J-A:—7.45d.
O-N—6.54d. J-F:—6.44d.
N-D:—6.47d.

Options, nominal for small quantities (exceedingly difficult to trade in)—
O-N : single 0.50d, double 1.00d.
J-F : „ 0.50d. „ 1.00d.
Egyptian :—
May, Liverpool:—13·50-64d
November, „ —11.32-64d
May, Alexandria—Tall 26.11-32
November, „ —Tall 21.12-32

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. deaths from Deaths. | Total deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ..... | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dungri ..... | 2 | 1 | 15 |
| C Market Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..... | 9 | 8 | 24 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ..... | 1 | 2 | 12 |
| E Maasgon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ..... | 11 | 9 | 32 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion... | 6 | 6 | 10 |
| G Mahim and Worli ..... | 8 | 9 | 19 |
| Hospital ..... | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| Total..... | 43 | 41 | 126 |
| This day last year ..... | 40 | 39 | 111 |

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
May 11th 1910.

| Ward. | Alive. | Dead | Found Infected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A ..... | 65 | 77 | 9 |
| B ..... | 95 | 58 | 6 |
| B ..... | 128 | 147 | 11 |
| C ..... | 73 | 49 | 23 |
| D ..... | 72 | 46 | 5 |
| E ..... | 91 | 8 | 1 |
| E ..... | 69 | 77 | 14 |
| F ..... | 75 | 5 | 0 |
| G ..... | 43 | 4 | 2 |
| Total ... | 711 | 471 | 71. |
| Total killed to date rats | ... | ... | 1,182 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SEERVAI—May 11, at Cumballa Hill, opposite Messrs Kemp & Co., Bai Cooverbai, daughter of Manockji Nusservanji Seervai. Funeral leaves at 8-30 this (Thursday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURRELL—May 6, at Naini Tal, the wife of P S Burrell, Indian Educational Service, of a son.

PLAYFAIR—April 26, at Kolony Tea Estate, Assam, the wife of M C Playfair, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ROFFEY—April 13, at Sea, Cecil Tindal, on the P & O steamer "Oceana," son of Edgar Stuart and Sibyl Mary Roffey of Cinnamara, Assam, aged 5 months.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Novelty Theatre : The Merrymakers and Novelty Cinematograph, 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim : "Don't get on your knees for business, but don't hold your nose so high in the air that an order can travel under it without your seeing it."—G. H. Lorimer.

Reported Theft.—Mr. L. Pank, Manager of the West End Watch Company, has reported to the Police, the theft of nine watches of the approximate value of Rs. 400.

Postal

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN; MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Sardinge.....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr W B Huddleston R I M S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack.....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp..... Survey Street
H M S Redbreast Comdr Shuttor.....Royal Navy
R I M S Polinarus...Comdr Taylor .....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 11.

Ashdale.....2208 King.....
Badri.....1613 Collinson.....G Jeewaji
Calliope.....2498 Knot .....W & A Graham & Co
Caithness .....2306 Proctor.....W&A Graham & Co
Colaba .....3899 Robertson.....M M & Co
Calcutta.....2344 Fuller.....
Ethelwolf .....2814 Bidman .....T Morrison & Co
Felicians .....2765 Falck.....T Morrison& Co
Ferndene .....2244 Leighton.....
Harpley .....2565 Foister.....W&A Graham & Co
Hakata Maru.....3819 Mocker.....N T Kaisha
Ville-de-la-Ciotat...3758 Barrilon.....M Maritime & Co
Madura .....1373 Bamber.....M M & Co
Negma.....272 Maude.....M M & Co
Moshtari .....1109 Watson.....B & P S N & Co
Najuf.....2522 Hallet .....E & A M Jeewanji
Naseri.....911 Micre...Stream...12 5...R & P S N &Co
Nadir.....2041 Atkin.....T Morrison & Co
Okara.....3435 Love.....M M & Co
Planet Mars.....3328 Robertson.....
Queenmoor .....2409 Helmrick...W&A Graham & Co
Raithmoor.....1990 Peterson..... ... .....
Ramsay.....2767 Mullar.....
Sutherland.....2377 Wallace.....T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born.....B & H S N & Co
Saifi .....502 Willoughley...B & H S N & Co
Strathleven ....2845 Todd .....W&A Graham & Co
Trowbridge .....2380 Mrrs.... W & A Graham & Co
Vadala .....2164 Ramage ... .....M M & Co
Yorkmoor .....2286 Rigby.....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B Trafford Hall | 3436 | Hood | Liverpool | 24 5 | Killick Nixon & Co |
| C & R Othello | 3327 | Webster | Hull | 10-5 | J Finlay & Co |
| C&R Fakhri | 2555 | Revill | N F | B & H S N & Co | |
| D&E Crossington Court | 3716 | Baucham | Hull | N F | W&A G &Co |
| D & E Chupra | 3954 | Henderson | Antwerp | 10-5 | M M & Co |
| F Lord Antrim | 2773 | Aiken | 28 5 | N F | J Finlay & Co |
| H Courland | 760 | Samsoodia | Jamnager | 13 5 | Bo S N Co Ld |
| K Corinth | 2369 | Chadwick | Amsterdam | 16 5 | W & A Graham & Co |
| L Coniston Water | 3832 | Jones | Dunkirk | 13 5 | T Morrison & Co |
| N Dalemoor | 2572 | Brulen | Middlesbrough | N F | W & A Graham & Co |
| O Uskmoor | 2306 | Evans | Port Said | 20 5 | W&A Graham & Co |
| P Trautentels | 2932 | Haker | Hamburg | 21 5 | W&A Graham & Co |
| Q Humayun | 2155 | Beard | Red Sea Port | 13 5 | B&P S N & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Langdale .....2515 Clarke Cochin...14 5... Killick Nixon & Co
2 Elysia .....3994 Mitchell ...Liverpool...22 5... W & A Graham & Co
3 Achlibster...2820 Gatt.....Dunkirk.....14-5 .. W & A Graham & Co
4 City of Agra.....3096 Buck.... ...Liverpool...14 5... Killick Nixon and Co
5 Irish Monarch...2792 Rettins...Hamburg...21 5... J Finlay & Co
6 D Baldaino.....2684 Bonchi.....Genoa...15 5 .. F R S N & Co
7 Bohemia.....2304 Gilhuber .....Trieste...16 5... A L S N & Co
10&11 Ischia .....2481 Bisito.....Shanghai...17 5... F R S N & Co
12&13 Egypt...4178 Summers .....London...21 5... P & O S N & Co
14 Kola ...510 Morrison...Baschra...12 5 ..M M & Co
15 Rinaldo.....3791 Pickering.....Hull...14 5... James Finlay & Co
16 Edernian .....2284 Roberts...Genoa.14-5.James Mackintosh and Co Dock Gate.
Sealda .....3438 Childley.....N F.....M M & Co H W P D
Ponani.....552 Hossein...B'nager.11-5...Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi.....547 Ahmed.....Marmagoa ...11 15... Bo S N Co Ld

## ARRIVALS.

| May. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Raithmoor s ..... | Peterson ..... | Barry, Apl 5 |
| | Hakata Maru s ... | Mocker ..... | Kobe, Apl 11 |
| | Ville-de-la-Ciotat s | Barrilon ..... | Sydney, Apl 18 |
| | Aidgate s..... | King ..... | Calcutta, Apl 29 |
| | Lhasa s ..... | McDiarmid.... | Karachi, May 9 |

## DEPARTURES.

| May. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Harport s ..... | Lamb ..... | Calcutta |
| | Produce s ..... | Winsaes ..... | Bangkok |
| | Perlak s ..... | Ross ..... | Rangoon |
| | Assaye s ..... | Jones ..... | Shanghai |

The following vessel obtain his portclearance on Wednesday :—
Steamer Kola Morrison Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—
Steamer Salsette for Aden.
" Sealda for Rangoon.
" Madura for Persian Gulf.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, left Mombasa for Bombay on the 8th instant.

The same Co's steamer Somali, arrived at Mombasa, from Bombay yesterday.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Africa, from Bombay arrived at Suez on the 10th instant.

## FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bhamo Perfect. | Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th May 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs. | Mts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ... | ... | ... | ..... | 0 | ... |
| Teheran ... | 11 | 12 | 10 p.m. | 2 | 48 |
| Suez ..... | 11 | 2 | 5 p.m. | 0 | 51 |

NOTICES.

Cable Assam Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Eritrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

Aden line interrupted beyond Bandar Rig (11 5-10).


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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.


The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 12th May, 1910.


## THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

THE problems and complexities which have arisen in the course of the administration of the educational endowment scheme under the will of the late Cecil Rhodes bid fair to become a fruitful source of heated controversies, says a writer in the "Oxford and Cambridge Review." The Rhodes Trustees have abstained from participating in any discussions, even in their annual reports, in the belief that the time is not yet ripe for telling how far the scheme is carrying out the objects which Mr. Rhodes had in view. But the "Review's" contributor, Mr. J. C. V. Behan, formerly a Rhodes scholar, protests against the maintenance of silence, since it has given other persons an opportunity of circulating erroneous ideas concerning the actual position of affairs and he is anxious to check the further reproduction of misleading assertions. With regard to the influence of the Rhodes scholar on the University of Oxford, Mr. Behan unhesitatingly asserts that it is practically nil. How could it be otherwise when the Rhodes scholars in residence at any given time number only a hundred and eighty out of a total of three thousand ? This group cannot gather strength by "acting as a body," for they meet together only once a year at the Rhodes Scholar Banquet, when talk as they will they can effect nothing. The idea was not that they should benefit Oxford but benefit by Oxford. But in the opinion of Mr. Behan the presence of the Rhodes scholars is helping, however slightly, to promote a movement which has grown up in the last decade or so—the tendency towards the democratisation of the University at large. This statement is not meant to imply that the Rhodes scholars are making Oxford something which it might not have become but for their advent. They are too small a body to originate an independent movement. "It does not imply that the Rhodes scholars are a set of young barbarians such as Oxford feared. One might be called upon to civilise when the terms of Cecil Rhodes' last will were published to the world. But it does imply that they are contributing, in a very minor way, to the promotion of a tendency which is radically transforming the character of Oxford University"—which is a matter for regret, unless the net result be to cause men who go there to regard their University course as the first rung in the ladder of ambition and devote their time to work rather than to play.

It is claimed for the Rhodes scholar that this is his idea, hoping, as he does, to lay in Oxford the foundation of a successful political or professional career in the broader world to which he must ultimately return. His zeal is infectious. This, of course, generally speaking, for many of them do fall victims to the enervating spirit of the place and grow slack in their studies. Mr. Behan denies that the advent of the Rhodes scholars brought to light "certain grave deficiencies in the instruction which the University provides." They brought no access of financial stability to the various colleges. They may have created a demand for special teaching, but Mr. Behan says not, and reminds his colonial colleges that Oxford can very well afford to do without them altogether, that they must not mistake "the small fly on the window-pane for the black ox in the distant plain." We are glad it is one of themselves who thus lectures them. We like the outspoken manner in which he states the real position. It is not true, he writes, that the Rhodes scholars have created such a demand for additional instruction that the University ought to consider itself in any way bound to provide for their peculiar needs. If the University decides—apart from any consideration of the special needs of the Rhodes men simply upon the abstract merits of the case—that it it desirable to import instruction in some department which has yet been established and decrees that the new course be established because it believes that it is capable of giving the instruction which may be required, than those who are responsible for the administration of the Rhodes Trust will gladly acknowledge that the action of the University may cause an increase in the number of candidates from whom their scholars must be chosen. Finally, declares the late Rhodes scholar, if after some experience of the actual operation of a new course, or, for that matter, an old one, the Trustees find that it is turned to the almost exclusive benefit of the Rhodes scholars, it might be appropriate for them to consider the desirability of their contributing financially to the provision of such special teaching as the particular course may require.

The influence of the Rhodes scholar on Oxford being practically nil, let us enquire into the influence of Oxford on the Rhodes scholar. Their influx was not popular. They were regarded as more or less barbarous. They were out of touch with their surroundings and "their whole demeanour became stiff, unnatural and self-conscious." They assumed a critical and even hostile attitude towards England in general and the English undergraduate in particular, until it was feared that instead of promoting harmony between England and other countries the Scholarships' scheme would promote discord. But since then a change has come about and the Rhodes men are no longer regarded as curious. "Oxford has grown used to their existence and the newcomers drop unnoticed into their appropriate positions in the scheme of college life." And they are improving too. They are acquiring, for one thing, a higher conception of sport, and Oxford is also exercising an influence on them in the more serious branch of life and work, though it is felt that picked men as they were, they have not done justice either to themselves or to the countries they represent. Yet among them are good all-round men, distinguished alike for scholarship and for athletic ability. Their general lack of success in the honours and prize lists is attributed to their "declension from the high ideal of work which they bring with them to Oxford." Then, again, they prefer travelling during vacation to serious reading. Unused to the College system they find it difficult to reconcile their share in it with the performance of a reasonable amount of work. The Rhodes scholar fits in very ill with general arrangements; but Mr. Behan admits it to be his own fault if he fails to accommodate himself to the conditions of College residence. "It is quite possible to reconcile them with steady habits of work, if only one goes the right way about it. Those Rhodes scholars who seek to cut the knot by withdrawing themselves to remote quarters of the town are not doing their best either for themselves or for the Rhodes scheme as a whole. Despite all destructive criticisms, Mr. Behan is full of hope for the ultimate success of the scheme and refuses to join with those who regard its progress so far as a comparative failure.

A GREAT ORIENTALIST.

EXACTLY half a century has elapsed since the death in May 1860 of Professor Horace Wilson, one of the few great Orientalists whom England has produced and India has trained and matured; yet it is a matter of great regret that during this long interval no biography of this famous scholar should have appeared. The recent completion of Professor Sandy's history of classical scholarship makes us wish that an equally competent hand may give us a similar history of Oriental scholarship, if not in Europe at least in England. But for such an historical work it is unnecessary that biographies of the different scholars should exist. Such biographies are very few in our language. Lord Teignmouth, who had governed India as Sir John Shore, wrote a life of Sir William Jones within a few years after his death. This was a very commendable service to the memory of the greatest English Orientalist by his friend, but it has hardly been imitated in the case of those who have followed Jones. Henry Colebrooke (1765-1837) had to wait for nearly forty years till he received the honour of a biography in 1873 at the hands of his son. Wilson has waited for fifty years and has not yet received this honour. His great namesake and contemporary who passed the greater part of his scholarly career in this city, Dr. Wilson of Bombay had his life written and published very soon after his death in 1875. But then Dr. Wilson was a missionary also which Professor Wilson was not, and brother missionaries are ever ready to pay biographical tribute to their fellow-workers, however obscure. We hope this zeal of the missionaries for the memory of those who have worked in the same field before them or with them, will also infect the lay scholars so that we may see in the near future the biographies not only of Professor Wilson but also of Monier-Williams and Muir, of Rost, of Goldstucker and several others.

Professor Wilson (1786-1860) passed a quarter of a century of his long career in India, where he occupied for long the post of Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint in which his immediate predecessor was Leyden, another celebrated Orientalist, but unlike Wilson, also a poet and a close friend of Sir Walter Scott. Contact with Leyden as his assistant, first gave young Wilson, who had come out as a surgeon in the East India Company's medical service in 1808, a taste for Oriental scholarship and literature. The Bengal Asiatic Society, of which he soon became Secretary, developed this taste as well as benefited by it in the shape of learned papers which he contributed to its journal. These papers form his chief claim to recognition, and were afterwards reprinted in many volumes by Rost, a great German scholar whom we had adopted and naturalised. His great Sanscrit Dictionary which had been well called "the key by which mainly the learned of Europe obtained access to this branch of literature," was also prepared with the aid of the Bengal Society's vast library, and he published it in a revised form in 1832 immediately before he left India for good. This early retirement was rendered necessary by his election to the first Sanscrit professorship at Oxford founded under the will of Colonel Boden. It is curious that at this first election there was just as keen a contest as the other and more famous one that took place after his death, when Monier-Williams and Max Muller were the rival candidates. In 1833 the contest lay between Wilson and Canon Mill, Principal of the Bishop's College, Calcutta. In England he did much for Oriental studies as Boden Professor and also as Director of the Royal Asiatic Society to whose journal he was a frequent contributor. Wilson married the granddaughter of the celebrated actress Mrs. Siddons, and had himself considerable powers as an actor, which gave zest to his study of the ancient Sanskrit drama, a translation of which is his most popular work. He was also an historian, and wrote a reliable history of India during the first third of the nineteenth century, as a continuation of James Mill's history of India. He also edited the latter work enriching it with notes embodying his vast knowledge of the country's religion and peoples, and correcting many of Mill's prejudices and misconceptions.

A NEW ENGLISH INDUSTRY.

THE encouragement of sugar-beet cultivation in the British Isles has now been definitely added to the programme of the Tariff Reform Party. The subject was raised in Parliament, but the Government would have nothing to do with it and bluntly refused to appoint a Committee to consider means of establishing the industry. Mr. Balfour, however, has explicitly approved the project and the other day in response to a correspondent he said; "There cannot be the smallest doubt of the value of this form of industry to our rural population, as it gives employment at the very time of year when work is least in demand for other operations connected with agriculture. I should certainly desire to support any practicable scheme which might encourage the early stages of this infant industry." Seeing therefore that sugar-beet will probably become prominent in home political discussions it is interesting to follow the views of some of those who have investigated the subject. Mr. Sigmund Stein, who has been interested in the question for 20 years, says that he has carried out experiments in nearly all the counties of England, Scotland and Ireland and he claims to have conclusively proved by nearly 4,000 such experiments that the climate, soil and conditions are quite suitable for beet growing. He has always found the farmers ready to take up beet cultivation provided they could find a factory which would contract with them for a number of years. He calculates that the average cost of growing beet is £9 or £10 an acre and the farmer should realise a profit of 21s. to 23s. a ton. As to soil, any soil which produces a good crop of wheat, potatoes or mangolds will produce a good crop of sugar-beet, while as for climate Great Britain has grown excellent beet in years when on account of bad weather and abnormal rainfall the continental beet crop failed, He says no account need be taken of the failure with which previous attempts at beet-sugar manufacture in Great Britain have been met. The Brussels Convention of 1903 abolishing bounties and the improvement of machinery and processes have changed conditions entirely. One of His Majesty's Inspectors of Factories also writes to a London contemporary: "It has been proved conclusively, by analysis, that the sugar-beet can be grown in England and Ireland, equal in saccharine qualities and in yield per acre to anything grown on the Continent of Europe, and the abolition of the sugar bounties has provided a unique opportunity for its re-establishment." He computes that the establishment of this industry would very soon find employment for 300,000 workers. But if in spite of their anxiety for the unemployed Government will do nothing, private industry need not be lagging, and Tariff Reformers have often proved themselves an energetic party. They, of course, when the opportunity comes, propose to give it the advantage of a tariff.

POLICE arrangements for this afternoon's ceremony at the Town Hall are notified in our advertisement columns. Elphinstone Circle will be closed to vehicular traffic after 4 p.m.

GOLD figures for the India Office published yesterday at Simla show closing balance last month of just over six millions sterling.

THE Anjumani Mussulman Bengala of Murshidabad have passed a resolution urging the advisability of appointing a Mussulman member to the proposed Executive Council for Bengal.

THE "KHULNABASI," a newspaper of Khulna which was seized after the prosecution and conviction of the editor and printer for sedition, and the press confiscated, reappears after the release of the press by Government.

PROFESSOR BERNHORD HAMS, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Kiel who has been deputed to study political economy and allied subjects in India, has arrived at Madras after visiting Ceylon. He will visit Calcutta, Benares and Bombay and then Siam, Japan and China.

ROMESH DAS, the Deputy Magistrate of Dacca, held identification proceedings in the Dacca Jail, of Motilal Sen and Nripendra Chakravorty arrested in connection with Barrah Dacoity. Two witnesses including Jemini Sarkar, the victim of the dacoity, were brought there for identification but could not identify any of the suspects.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of :—April 1908, Rs. 19,81,92,000 ; April 1909, Rs. 11.36,42,000 ; and April 1910, Rs. 15,76,77,000.

THE following circular has been issued by the Port Officer, Bombay :—Captain Hosking s.s. "Aldgate" reports having passed a derelict native craft on May 3rd in Lat. 13—45' N and Long 84—54' E. This direlict appears to be the Native Brig Veeralatching reported by the Port Officer of Rangoon as abandoned and sinking in Lat. 12 o —0 N Long, 86—0 E.

## THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

### The Fate of the Prussian Franchise Bill.

BERLIN, APRIL 22.

UP to the present the parliamentary handing of the Prussian Election Bill proved that the coalition of the Conservatives and Centrists decided the result of this problem as well as that of the Imperial Finance Law. In four readings of the new Bill in the full house and in the deliberations of the Committee neither the wishes of the Government nor the views of the other parties were taken into consideration. The two parties that command the majority in the Prussian House of Deputies settled every detail beforehand and simply attached their legislative zeal to the draft of the party leaders.

Of the original proposal of the Government nothing is left in the new Bill. Now there may have been may shortcomings in the Government Bill ; that in one respect it meant a great improvement, was admitted on all sides. Up to now the indirect system was in use for the Prussian elections. Every parliamentary district was divided into small units of about 750 inhabitants and for each of these three electors were chosen ; then the electors of the district being convened on a certain day nominated the representative of the district. The Government proposed the direct system, whereby every voter polls for the name of the M. P. directly. That with the indirect system very little interest is taken in the polling goes without saying, and it was this consideration that induced the Government to propose the change. Nevertheless the coalition of the Conservatives and Centrists declared for indirect voting, because lively agitation at the elections is likely to favour the Liberals more than the Coalition parties. Another concession to Liberal views might have been the closed ballot instead of the open polling now in vogue at the Prussian Elections. The Coalition tried to gain over the moderate Liberals by proposing the secret ballot for the choice of electors ; but for the final voting the open poll was again resorted to. This half measure satisfied nobody outside the coalition, and even the moderate Conservatives voted with the minority. Still the coalition refused to make the slightest concession, when, three weeks after the third reading, the question, as involving a change of the constitution, was to be considered a second time. With a majority of 70 votes the very opposite of the Government proposal was carried through the second chamber.

But before this bill becomes law the upper chamber and the Crown will have to sanction it. The Prussian House of Lords consists of 511 members, of whom two-thirds are hereditary. On principle its vast majority holds Conservative views. But on many occasions it has been observable that they are not bound by narrow party considerations but keep the national interests in view. As they own their position mostly their birthright or to personal merits, they are less affected by party tactics and show generally more sympathy with the wishes of the moderate Liberals than their political friends in the elected Chamber. Thus it may be anticipated that they will greatly amend the Bill and send it back to the Commons. But even if they did fail to do so on this occasion, or if majority of the Commons is immovable, the situation may still be saved by the Government withdrawing the whole Bill. Deplorable as this issue may appear, it is still better than the undoubted deterioration of the existing law for which the coalition of the Conservatives and Centrists has decided. If again, as in the question of the Financial Reform, the Government would bow before the dictates of the legal majority in the Representative Assembly, the rupture between the two sections of the population would become a permanent one to the great satisfaction of their common enemy, the Social Democrats. On the other hand, the Conservatives and the Centrists are quite satisfied with the unreformed Franchise Law that now secures them their large majority. The only question could be whether the Government ought to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country or whether the whole Reform Bill would better be shelved until the coalition is broken up again. It must be confessed that public opinion in Prussia did not feel such a pressing need of this Reform as to make its immediate realisation imperative. The most important political questions are decided by the Imperial Diet with its universal suffrage. The Prussian Parliament has a great Influence on the administration of the leading state and thereby indirectly on the Government of the Empire. But it is pretty difficult to carry on an electioneering campaign in Prussia that would really stir the masses of the voters into genuine enthusiasm.

THE BILL FOR AN INCREMENT VALUE DUTY IN GERMANY.

When the great financial reform of the German Empire was carried in July last, the majority in the Diet insisted on the introduction of an Imperial Tax to be levied from the unearned increments of immovable property. The Government was inclined to leave this source of income to the municipalities but in the end yielded and promised to lay a bill on Increment Value Duty before the Diet at the latest on April 1st, 1911. With remarkable promptness this supplement of the Financial Reform has now been published and deserves high praise for the lucidity of the principles adopted.

There is nothing like the official valuation proposed in the English Finance Bill as a preliminary of the imposition of duties on land values for April 30th, 1909. The German Bill simply states that the increment value to be taxed will be the difference between the selling price of real property and the last consideration paid on purchasing the same. From this balance the seller who is liable to pay the duty may deduct the cost of such buildings and ameliorations as evidently have enhanced the value of his property, the unavoidable expenses of sale and in case of his buying untilled ground and, bringing it under cultivation, the interest of the purchasing money at the rate of 4 per cents. per annum. As in Germany a compulsory registration of sales of land was already in force more than 60 years ago, there is no difficulty in ascertaining the circumstances of every single case.

The normative rate of duty laid upon increment value of any land starts with five per-cents., but rises in progressive proportion up to 12 per cents, if the increment is above £1 in £10. A period of thirty years is taken as the regular interval between one transfer of an estate and the succeeding one. If the change of hands goes on more quickly, an additional tax is levied, again in controverted proportion to the length of interval. There can be no doubt that one of the chief considerations of the new bill was also to put a brake on speculation in landed property.

The Revenue expected from this tax for the Imperial Treasury is estimated at one million pounds. That is about twenty times the amount placed in the Budget by Mr. Lloyd-George as yield of the Increment Value Duty in the United Kingdom. In Germany, moreover, only one half of the net income is taken by the Imperial Government. Ten per cents. are reserved for the particular state where the property is situated, and 40 per cents. for the municipality. Thus on the whole a yield of two million pounds is expected from the very beginning. It will be a great boon for the cities and towns that by Imperial legislation they get such an addition to their income. Besides they are allowed to put supplementary taxes on this item. Those municipalities that have already an Increment Value Duty, will be guaranteed that they suffer no reduction for the next five years. Altogether the rates of duty on increment value appear rather high in this new Bill. But as in Germany public opinion is very enthusiastic on the Increment Value Duty, it may be taken for granted that no abatement will be proposed or carried in the Imperial Diet.

FEMALE LABOUR.

Female labour has become an enormous factor in the industrial life of Germany during the last fifteen years. From statistical tables it has been shown, that while the number of male persons employed on bread winning increased in the period 1895-1907 by 19·85 per cents., there was a corresponding increase of 56·59 per cents. of female workers. That means that the latter increased nearly in three-fold proportion. The number of female hands employed in 1895 was already 5,264,393 ; for the year 1907 the return gives a total of 8,243,493. At present nearly one-third of all bread-winners in Germany belong to the fair sex. More than one half of these find occupation in agriculture ; in this one branch the figure rose in 13 years from 2¾ to over 4½ millions or by 67 per cents. Not quite as large is the increase in industrial concerns, as we find 1½ millions in 1895 against 2 1-10 in 1907. Comparatively largest is the increase of female competition in the liberal professions. Of lady writers and lady journalists Germany possessed only 410 in 1895 and boasts of 892 now. Whether this increase of 117 1/2 per cents. is not a little too much of a good thing and whether some of the lady novelist would be missed if they did not rush into print, is another question. Still more astonishing is the enormous figure of lady artists. Of female painters and sculptors Germany possessed 969 in 1895 and not less than 12,085 in 1907. As professional musicians and actresses the return gave 10,369 in 1895 and 22,902 in 1907. About in the same proportion rose the number of ladies in the service of the Church and Mission work from 11,378 to 21,453. As nurses of the sick in hospitals and private positions 129,197 ladies found a living in 1907 against 75,327 in 1895. All these figures clearly prove that female labour competes more and more successfully with the professional work of men.

L. ASCH.

## KISHORI SINGH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of Wednesday, 4th May, (page 5), you refer to a man named Kishori Singh, who is said to have admitted to the police that he formerly belonged to the 4th Bombay Rifles, who were stationed in Poona 8 years' ago, and that he shot dead a native officer of that Regiment and deserted.

I request that you will kindly contradict this statement so far as it refers to the 4th Bombay Rifles.

This Regiment left Poona 14 years' ago and has not since been stationed there. No officer has ever been shot by a man of the Regiment since the Regiment was raised in 1788, and no man of the name of Kishori Singh deserted from the Regiment or shot any one in the Regiment. I am proud to say that the Regiment has a clean record and considers these allegations objectionable.

I would be glad if the other papers who have given publicity to this misstatement would kindly accept this opportunity of publishing the facts.—Yours, etc.,

W. C. WALTON, LIEUT.-COL.,
Commandant, 104th Rifles.

Santa Cruz, May 7.

## MASTER AND SERVANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the case of Spencer and Co. vs. J. P. Cheerman, an account of which appeared in your issue of the 4th instant. From the ruling of the higher court it would appear that an employer can claim damages for inconveniences, caused by breach of contract, from a domestic servant, drawing his pay monthly, who terminates his engagement without due notice. Can any of your readers kindly inform me if my conclusions are correct? As it might have a wholesome effect on certain servant of the lower class here, who are in the habit of leaving one stranded at a moment's notice because they have to go into camps (although they have been especially engaged on that understanding) or because they have heard of "nowkri" elsewhere carrying more pay.—Yours, etc.,

VICTIM.

Poona, May 10.

## THE CHESHIRES' GOALKEEPER FUND.

THE following sums have been received in aid of this fund :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bombay Gymkhana | 500 |
| Officers, 116th Mahrattas | 40 |
| Members of the Band 1st Gloster Regt. | 40 |
| J. C. G. B. | 30 |
| A. L. D | 30 |
| Genl. J. C. Swann, C.B. | 15 |
| Lieut.-Col. J. G. Hojel, I.M.S. | 15 |
| Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Glazebrook | 15 |
| Mr. C. H. Byrne | 15 |
| J. C. B. | 15 |
| R. N. Mant | 10 |
| W. N. Shilstone | 10 |
| W. D. G. | 10 |
| J. H. P. | 10 |
| A. V. M. K. | 10 |
| E. F. A. | 10 |
| H. M. C. T. | 10 |
| C. E. | 5 |
| B. D. Q. C. D. | 5 |
| W. J. B. | 5 |
| E. L. M. | 5 |
| B. D'S. | 1 |
| D. G. R. | 1 |
| I. G. S. | 1 |
| E. St. J. H. | 1 |
| Total Rs. | 809 |

M. DRAGOUMIS, Greek Premier, has unofficially informed the Turkish Government of the keen desire of the King of the Hellenes to see his country admitted to the political combinations which are on the point of being concluded between Turkey and Servia. M. Dragoumis adds that the Hellenic Government has reason to consider that Servian Government is perfectly ready to admit Greece into any political combination of the kind. The Turkish Government has stated in reply that it is disposed to give a cordial welcome to any proposition of the kind suggested as soon as a definite policy has been arived at on the subject of Crete.

THE Turkish authorities in Mesopotamia profess uneasiness at the extensive purchase by British subjects of land in that country. English capitalists have bought considerable property in the Shat-ul-Arab district. This consists not only of date plantations, but large stretches of good land The local Turkish authorities are now even declaring that the tribal unrest in the districts greatly due to this extensive sale of land to foreigners. The purchases are believed to be connected with certain developments of the country which are likely to take place when the new railway line is constructed between Mesopotamia and the Mediterranean.

# "THIS HEAVIEST OF CROSSES."

## QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S MESSAGE.

### Pathetic Letter to the Nation.

### THE AGA KHAN SPEAKS FOR INDIA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 10.

King George has proclaimed the 20th of May as a day of National mourning.

His Majesty has sent a message to the Navy, expressing gratitude for its faithful services to his father. He adds: "I know how thoroughly I can depend upon its devotion to duty as the foremost defender of the country's honour, and I shall ever follow its fortunes with pride and affectionate interest."

A full meeting of the Cabinet to-day comprehensively dealt with the new situation.

The Parliament will meet on the 17th of May to receive the body of the late King, when it is borne to Westminster Hall. M. Pichon, M. Mollard, General Dalstein and Admiral Marquis will attend the funeral.

Mr. Burns and Lord Kitchener to-day viewed the body of King Edward, which is still on the death-bed.

The Festival of Empire at the Crystal Palace has been postponed to 1911.

LATER.

The coffin of the late King, when at Westminster, will rest on a high catafalque, almost on the spot where Mr. Gladstone lay. Only one ray of daylight will fall on the catafalque through one window in the oak-beamed roof. The crowds will be marshalled on the Embankment, two abreast. It is estimated that two millions will view the body, coming from all parts. Westminster Hall will be open on Wednesday and Thursday, from six in the morning to ten in the evening.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon the Deputy Speaker will read condolences from the Parliaments of the world, even from the smallest and most distant States.

The Aga Khan, in an interview with Reuter, paid a tribute to King Edward on behalf of all Indians. He emphasised the fact that in spite of political clamour by a certain proportion, 999 out of every thousand people in India were passionately attached to the Throne as a common centre of love of white and coloured subjects. This was greatly due to the sympathy shown to India and the Indians by Queen Victoria, King Edward, the present King and Queen and the Duke of Connaught. King Edward's reign would ever be associated with the liberalisation of the Government of India.

His Highness proceeded:—"During their tour in India, the present King and Queen won the hearts of the whole population, and brought home to all classes by their demeanour that they came not as foreign rulers but as belonging to the people. They had won by right of affectionate conquest the undying love and loyalty of the millions in India." The Aga Khan concluded: "I firmly believe that in the course of this reign, the white and coloured elements will, by common loyalty to the Throne, be drawn closer and will realise how interdependent are their welfares."

LONDON, MAY 11.

Queen Alexandra, in a letter to the Nation, says: "From the depths of my poor broken heart, I wish to express to the whole nation and our kind people that we love so well, my deep-felt thanks for the touching sympathy of all classes, high and low, in my overwhelming sorrow and unspeakable anguish. Not alone have I lost everything in my beloved husband, but the Nation too has suffered irreparable loss by the best friend, father and Sovereign being thus suddenly called away. God give us all His divine help to bear this heaviest of crosses, which He has seen fit to lay on us. His will be done. Give me a thought in your prayers, which will comfort and sustain me in all I still have to go through. I confide to your care my dear son, who will I know follow his dear father's footsteps, begging you to show him the same devotion which you showed his dear father. I know that both my dear son and daughter-in-law will do their utmost to merit and keep it."

King George has sent a lengthy telegram, in reply to Lord Minto, thanking him for the sympathy of the Princes and people of India.

By the King's wish the decision not to open the Japanese Exhibition until after the funeral has been rescinded. The Exhibition will be opened on the 14th of May without ceremony.

LATER.

The King has sent a message to the Army similar to that to the Navy. His Majesty says: "Recent years have afforded me opportunities of becoming more intimately acquainted with the forces at home, and in India and elsewhere in the Empire. I shall watch you interests and efficiency with keen solicitude, and shall rely upon your traditional loyalty and devotion."

LATER.

The Government will introduce a Bill amending the Accession Declaration in order to avoid giving offence to Roman Catholics.

The *Daily Telegraph* suggests that constitutional debate should be postponed until 1911' the leaders of parties in the meantime conferring with a view to a settlement. It says the nation will not endure placing King George in a cruel position.

The *Daily Chronicle* says the temporary cessation of strife is inevitable, but long political truce in the interest of the Opposition is impossible. It would be uncomplimentary to King George as a serious student of politics to suggest that it is unfair to invite him to deal with the crisis.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Siamese Minister has written to Sir Edward Grey expressing great sorrow of his Government at the misfortune which Great Britain has suffered.

LATER.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Asquith announced that the message from the King had been handed to the Deputy Speaker who read it to the House.

The message said: "The King knows that the House shares profound sorrow and entertains true sense of loss which His Majesty and the Nation have sustained. King Edward's care for the welfare of the people, his skill and prudent guidance in affairs, unwearying devotion to duty and simple courage in pain and danger will long be held in honour by subjects at home and overseas."

Mr. Asquith had an audience with Queen Alexandra this morning.

## PROCLAMATION OF KING GEORGE.

### Bombay Press Note.

The Bombay Government have issued the following Press note:—

The following telegram from the Government of India, Home Department (Public), dated the 10th May 1910, is published for general information:—

Flags should be at mast-head at places where the Proclamation and Declaratipn are read from commencement of the ceremony, and should be lowered again at its close.

2. It is desired that all flags should be hoisted to the mast-head at 5 p.m. on the 12th instant, and lowered again to half-mast at the end of the ceremony, which will be indicated by the lowering of the flag at the Town Hall.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

The following notification was issued tonight:—"All officials and members of the general public are invited to attend the Proclamation Ceremony on the Ridge at Simla tomorrow evening. Guards of Honour will be furnished by King's Regiment, the Simla Volunteer Rifles and the 6th Gurkha Rifles. His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief and Head-quarters Staff will ride in procession leaving Viceregal Lodge at 4-30 p.m. They will dismount in front of the official enclosure where they will be met by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and staff. A procession to the dais will be formed. The Band will play the National Anthem and Guards of Honour will salute Members of His Excellency's Executive Council and President and Members of Municipal Committee will be in their places behind the dais by 4-50 p. m. All Civil officers will be accommodated in South West end of the hollow square and will be in their places by 4-50 p.m. Headquaters staff will be in North West of the square. Fanfares will be sounded as the Home Secretary mounts the dais and again after he has read the Proclamation and the Declaration. The Union Jack will be unfurled. The Band will play the National Anthem. The Guard of Honour will present Arms and salute of 101 guns will be fired. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will escort His Excellency the Viceroy to the exit and will leave in his carriage immediately His Excellency has started. The Commander-in-Chief and Headquarters staff will escort the Viceroy as far as the Cross road opposite the General Post Office.

## MOFUSSIL TELEGRAMS.

### POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 11.

A meeting of the Poona Mercantile community was held to-day at the Someshwar temple, Rawiwar Peth. Mr. Chatrabhuj Balmukund presided. It was proposed by Rao Bahadur Ram Narayen Amir Chand and seconded by Shet Kisandas Tikidass, that the whole mercantile community is deeply moved by the sad intelligence of the most lamented death of His Majesty King Edward, Emperor of India, and beg to express their heartfelt and respectful condolences with the Royal Family for their sad bereavement. It was proposed that the resolution be forwarded through His Excellency the Governor of Bombay by telegraph.

### INDORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, MAY 11.

A crowded meeting of the citizens of Indore of all nationalities and communities was held under the Presidency of Sardar Narayanrao Bolisashib at the King Edward Hall this evening to give expression to the feelings of deep and intense sorrow at the sudden and sad demise of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"Resolved that the citizens of Indore express their deep and heartfelt sorrow at the sudden, sad and untimeld death of His late Majesty the King-Emperor Edwary VII and beg to convey their sincere, respectful and loyal sympathies to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, His Majesty King-Emperor George V and Members of the Royal Family and that they pray for the long life and prosperity of their Gracious Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen Empress.

The meeting was addressed by the leading members of all communities, including Sardar Madharao Kibe, Sheik Abdul Hussein Mullaji, Sheth Trilokcund Kalyansmal, Maulvie Abdni Vahid Gani, Dadabhoy Shroff and Rai Bahadur Nanakchand C. I. E., in his capacity as Jaghirdar of the State. Amongst those present were Captain C. E. Luard, Resident at Indore, Rai Bahadur Nanakchand, C. I. E., Mr. E. C. Cholomondeley, Major W. S Traill, Mr. Waterfield, Mr. Seagrim, Mr. Hide, Mr. MacNab, Members of Council, Officers of the State and leading bankers and merchants of Indore.

### BENARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, MAY 11.

A numerously attended mass meeting of the citizens of Benares was held this evening at the Town Hall under the presidency of the Maharaja of Benares to express the people's affliction at the sudden demise of the King-Emperor. About five thousand people of all races and communities attended. All the shops were closed. The following resolution was passed, the audience standing:—"That the citizens of Benares assembled in public meeting most respectfully beg to express their heartfelt grief and profound sorrow at the sudden and unexpected demise of their beloved Sovereign whose unbounded sympathy with all classes of his subjects has enshrined him in their hearts and further they most respectfully crave permission to offer their sincerest sympathy to the Emperor and the Royal family in their irreparable loss." Touching speeches were delivered by Messrs Mukerji, Maqbul Alam and Rai Krishnaji. It was further resolved that the Chairman be authorised to forward copies of the above resolution to Lord Morley, Lord Minto and the Lieutenant-Governor. Resolutions of sorrow and sympathy are being passed by almost all institutions in Benares. At this evening's meeting the attendance was a record one.

### RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 11.

In consequence of the death of his late Majesty, Sir Harvey Adamson's arrival at Rangoon will be private. All arrangements for public reception have been cancelled and no address will be received by Sir Harvey.

(For other Mofussil Telegrams see on page 6.)

## THE LATE KING.

### A Voice from a Native State.

THE first effect of a strong emotion is undoubtedly the disturbance of the mental equilibrium; it being so, the stronger the emotion, the greater the disturbance.

In the face of the untimely and unexpected calamity which has befallen the British Empire and the stunning grief in which its teeming millions are in consequence enveloped, it may be doubted if anyone however constitutionally imperturbable is fit to bring a calm judgment to bear upon estimating the extent and significance of the misfortune or the value and importance of the personal qualities which endeared His Majesty Edward VII, to all classes of his subjects. And yet possibly it would be as correct psychologically to maintain that it is in the first blush of grief that the characteristic and distinctive qualities of the departed one come home with unprecedented force to those who are left behind to mourn his loss. In this humble review of a great personality and a glorious reign which neither claims to be an appreciatory notice, nor partakes of the nature of a public document, effusive and fluent, born of a sensitive mercurial and prolific loyalty, but which is dictated by a strong conviction and a stronger sense of public duty, endeavour would be made to call attention to certain vital facts. If the result should read as the irresistible outpouring of a deeply loyal heart, the writer will feel he has threaded a wreath, a not inappropriate substitute for a flower one, which if opportunity permitted, he would regard as a proud privilege to be suffered to reverentially place on his Majesty's last remains.

In the sphere of international politics, in the fusion and consolidation of the British Empire, in the emancipation of some classes of his subjects and the readjustment of Imperial relations with the others, the exact limit and extent of the influence exercised by King Edward, must remain a sealed book to us here in India. Whatever the value of the influence in an historical sense and whatever the justification of its exercise from the constitutional standpoint, there can be no question that he exercised a powerful influence in matters of imperial concern and he was enabled to do so by the possession of qualities rarely to be met with in Sovereigns of large Empires. Whether the exercise of such influence marks a wholesome departure or otherwise from the practice fostered by the democratic tendencies of the age and crystallized by the radical spirit of the times, is a question for the future to answer.

To the writer who regards the facts from a special point of view, namely, the effect of the personality of the Emperor on India generally and the Native States in particular the reign of King Edward strikes him as being unique in the history of England and his personal qualities as ideal.

It is scarcely eight years since the Coronation Ceremony of His late Majesty was performed and it is no exaggeration to say that the impressions brought away by the Native Chiefs assembled, of the occasion, are of the most abiding and the most hopeful character. The personal meeting of the feudatories with their Sovereign, even under conditions of the greatest formality, sealed the bond of their affection and allegiance, but the result thus brought about was due entirely to those winning qualities which defy analysis, but which His Majesty possessed in an eminent degree.

In spite of the ostensibly widespread unrest, and the perpetration of dark deeds of cold-blooded crime, which cast a slur upon the educated India of to-day and bring into disrepute the historically philosophic and resigned oriental temperament of ancient Aryavasta, the Eastern Dependency of the British Empire is much more closely united and perfectly identified with the interests of the Sovereign of the little island in the West, than ever it was, and without any idea of an odious camparison, it may confidently be maintained that no part of India is more indissolubly wedded to the cause of the Royal House of Great Britain for weal or woe than that aggregate area which is styled by the generic term Native States. The ready response to Lord Curzon's scheme for making the Imperial Service Troops a larger and a more effective body or for perpetuating the memory of Victoria the Good, by erecting a suitable Memorial Hall in the metropolis, as also the genuine and wholehearted support to Lord Minto's preeminently statesmanlike move of securing cooperation in the suppression of anarchy and eradication of sedition, rendered by all the autonomous Indian administrations, thereby reflect the devotion of the Chiefs to the Royal House, and are ultimately traceable to the magnetic influence which King Edward exercises over the minds and hearts of the Chiefs. King Edward was the symbol of unity, the composer of differences and the reconciler of all factious and conflicting interests. For the purposes of India such pacific influence would be exercised in a greater or less degree by any Sovereign of the Royal House of England, but the late King was rarely gifted and particularly qualified to exercise such influence in a remarkable degree. The reason of this transcendant influence is not far to seek. The Indians are a nation of hero-worshippers. As far back as recorded history takes us, they are known to have been under personal rule. Even Theocracy when it flourished in isolated parts of India, was monarchy in disguise. Its votaries humanised their God and rendered his conceived wishes blind obedience. Bureaucracy is to them a perversion of the natural order of government and democracy a nebulous, intangible, incomprehensible concept. If an Indian politician clamours for self-government, it is old Adam stirring within him, deliberately reaching out his hand to the forbidden fruit; he is in the position of a child crying for the moon. The logically argued right is in its essence a desire for emulation, a conclusion from argument on analogy and the whole clamour for democratic institutions is in the nature of the feverish excitement to get to the end of a detective story which opens with a considerable promise of stirring adventures.

The reverses of Russia, the triumphs of Japan, the study of the political history and institutions of Europe fire up the imagination. To a mind thus prepared, an unjust accusation publicly uttered in an unfortunate moment of thoughtlessness, a miscarriage of justice due possibly to a too technical interpretation of law, but bearing the semblance of class favouritism or an exasperating story of unmitigated superciliousness of which the younger and less important members of the ruling race are not infrequently guilty, from not imbibing the best traditions of their countrymen, supplies the necessary fillip and anarchical crimes are easily explained. But though racial hatred may take the form of diabolical deeds, it never develops into an active hostility to the Sovereign or his just title to rule. It has been often remarked that all the discontent and unrest are confined to the educated classes, but the bulk of the Indian population are loyal and contented in the extreme. This is perfectly true and will ever remain true. Here again the love of centuries and the inherited instincts come into play. The unsophisticated villager has in the Collector, the personal ruler, the "Ma Bap" he wants. To engender similar content in the mind of the politician, only a similar personal ruler of a high enough rank is wanted and all chagrin, all vexation, all resentment will give place to a sublime trustfulness, supreme content and halcyon calm. Not very long ago, His Highness the Aga Khan, contributed a thoughtful paper to one of the leading English periodicals. It was probably sneered at as being the production of an impractical mind, because it suggested that a member of the Royal Household, should, if possible, be appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India. But the writer ventures to think that the suggestion however impracticable was a stroke of genius, and His Highness had gauged the situation with rare insight and sagacity. The guarantee of the stability of the British Empire is the devotion of Indians to the person of the King and the solution of the Indian problem is the introduction of the royal element in the government of this country. This observation acquires greater force, when applied to the Native States which are acknowledged to be valuable assets of the Empire. But this is a digression.

People have sought to sum up His Majesty's distinctive qualities in the epithet "Peacemaker" which is now freely attributed to him, while it applies to him more than to any other living Sovereign and is most apt, it contemplates the sphere of his Majesty's activities outside his own dominions. Viewing him in relation to his own possessions and his own subjects, he may very appropriately be styled the "People's King." He was pre-eminently so. On the operation table in 1902, when the chances of his life were extremely precarious, his one thought was for his people and his one regret their disappointment. His true sentiment was elicited in characteristic language by the expression of a hope on the part of his secretary that he would pull through the ordeal. The turbulent Irishman loved him, the detached Canadian adored him and to his Indian subjects he was, ever since his visit to this country over 30 years ago, an embodiment of all that is great and excellent. He knew that the secret of Empire is to base it upon the personal affection and esteem of his subjects, and he translated into action what his penetrating mind perceived. The up-to-date Indian Press has already published biographical notices, detailing the episodes and incidents of His Majesty's life from the day of his arrival on this "Sorrowful Star," to the last day of his human life. These notices full and feeling focus in one view the multifarious occupations and the varied achievements of our late Sovereigns. Bird's eye views of this description however, embracing as they do, the leading features of his character and the salient points of his life work in the vast field of a versatile sovereign's activity, must necessarily fail to depict and enlarge the minor details of the vast panorama they survey. Even as portraits of the man they are admirable in their proportions and in the contrast of light and shade. But being full face studies they do not possess the advantage of delineating the casual pretty mole or the solitary effective wart, the individual dent or the isolated bump which lends a peculiar charm to a profile, and which is brought into prominence and shown to perfection in a side view of the face. For purposes of the present delineation, the camera is advisedly set at an angle, the lens is small and the plate of "carte de visite" size. The exposure however has been long and the impression deep. Let connoisseurs judge whether the development of the negative is clear or blurred and the tone of the print good or bad. Whatever judgment may be passed upon this humble token of admiration for the personality of the great King who has passed away and whatever opinion may be held of the casual observations offered as lessons derived from his life, there can be no difference of opinion as to King Edward's memory being blessed. May his soul rest in Peace.

## RECENT PESHAWAR RIOTS.

### A Proposed Deputation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 11.

Anent the disturbances at Peshawar the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand has written a letter to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Frontier Provinces, asking permission for a Hindu Deputation to wait upon him with the object of placing the grievances of Hindus before him, and suggesting means of bringing about better relations between Hindus and Mahomedans. Since the Chief Commissioner is on tour, no reply to the said letter has yet been received.

## SERIOUS FIRE AT RANGOON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 11.

A very destructive fire occurred in the early hours of this morning in Ahlone which has rendered a large number of natives of India and Burma homeless. A whole block of houses from the Rose Bank Road to the Mohamedan Musjid on Lower Kemmendine Road, covering a space of about 150 yards square were razed to the ground. The houses were of course wooden and the greater number of them were thatched so that with the very strong wind which prevailed during the progress of the fire there was no possibility of saving them. The most remarkable circumstance is that the fire crossed over lower Kemmendine Road in the opposite direction and burnt down one house and its out-offices known as Trefusis and in which Mr. H. Allbon was living. There are other houses adjoining Trefusis which were undamaged. In all there were about five hundred houses destroyed and the total loss would roughly be about Rs. 80,000 to a lakh. None of the houses were of course covered by any insurance. A large number of the wires belonging to the Oriental Telephone Company and the Government Telephone were destroyed by the fire and early this morning were being put right. The fire, it is stated, originated in a Lugyis house, but how, it has not been ascertained.

## CYCLONIC STORM AT CAPE COMORIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 11.

A Nagercoil (South Travancore) correspondent gives the following particulars of a terrible cyclone that raged at Mylady near Cape Comorin a few days ago:—

"It was noon when the storm arose setting high roofs and straw heaps in the air and uprooting trees and bushes. In one of them a fox was soundly sleeping. It was taken high above in the air for a mile or so and then was let fall. It expired almost immediately. A washerman, who was passing by, was raised up in the air for about half a mile and was then let fall who expired on the following day. A very big shower followed the cyclone which lasted almost for an hour. Considerable damage is done to the poor inhabitants who are now houseless, friendless and penniless.

## MR. ROOSEVELT AT BERLIN.

### Welcomed by Cheering Crowds.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 10.

Reuter wires from Berlin that Mr. Roosevelt met with a great reception to-day. He was welcomed by many officials and by cheering crowds. He lunched at Kaiserpaar.

## FURTHER DECLINE IN RUBBER.

LONDON, MAY 10.

Raw rubber shows a further decline to-day.

## LAUNCH OF A NEW DREADNOUGHT.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The "Hercules," sistership of "Colossus," was launchad very quietly at Jarrow to-day.

## AMERICAN RAILROAD BILL.

### Passed by the House.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Washington telegrams state that the House has passed the emasculated Railroad Bill.

## THE ALBANIAN REVOLT.

### Defeat of the Insurgents.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Advices from Constantinople state that official telegrams report fresh fighting in Tchernolova Mountains. The Albanians were repulsed and pursued.

## GREECE AND CRETE.

### Turkey's Protest.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Turkey has made a strong protest to the Powers against the conduct of the Cretans.

## AMERICAN STEAMER REFLOATED.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The American liner, "Minnehaha," which went ashore on the Scilly Islands on 17th April, has been refloated.

## TROUBLE IN CHINA.

### Riots against Missionaries.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Reuter telegraphs from Peking that riots have broken out at Yuenchow, Chinainland. The Mission conducted by Germans has been destroyed. No details are to hand as the wires have been cut.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 10.

Yorkshire beat Northampton at Northampton, by 145 runs.

Sussex beat Derbyshire at Derby, by eight wickets.

## THE LATE MR. JACKSON.

### Pension to Wife and Mother Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—

The Secretary of State has decided in consideration of the circumstances in which the late Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, of the Indian Civil Service, Collector of Nasik, met his death, to grant his widow during her widowhood a special pension of £180 (in addition to a pension of £300 to which she is entitled under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulation) and to Mr. Jackson's mother a pension of £220 a year.

## AFFAIRS IN TIBET.

### Rumoured Pardon for Dalai Lama.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

A Chinese report says that Waiwupn has telegraphed to the Resident at Lieu Yu in Lhassa informing him that the Dalai Lama's offence has been pardoned, and that if Dalai Lama returns to Tibet he will be taken proper care of and sent to Wu Tai mountain, there to cultivate his doctrine.

Owing to the difficulty of the Tibetan situation it is stated that His Excellency Chao Erh-Feng, the Resident in Lhassa, has applied for permission to resign his post, and the Chinese Government intends to entrust to Ex-Viceroy Essen Chunhsuan, the administration of Tibet.

## ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

### Interesting Sanskrit Manuscript.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

The Asiatic Society of Bengal has taken in hand the publication, with translation, of an interesting Sanskrit manuscript, which Mr. H. Shastri recently recovered in the course of his researches in Nepal. The writer of the manuscript is Asyo Ghoca, author of the work "Budha Charita," which was published sometime ago by the late Professor Cowell, and the book in question will throw much light on the method of conversion as followed by Budha Gautama.

## THE TREASURY THEFT CASE.

### Two Arrests Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

A Poddar and a typist of Nilphamari Court, Rungpur, have been arrested in connection with the treasury theft case.

## A SHIP ON FIRE.

### Abandoned in Mid Sea.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 11.

On May 3rd at 7 p. m. in the second Dog watch, the Captain and myself were on the bridge when we observed what seemed to be a vessel on fire a few degrees on our port bow. Upon verifying the same, all hands were sent to stations, boats were cleared and swung out all ready for lowering and our vessel headed for the burning ship at all possible speed. The burning vessel was wrapped in flames and was one huge sheet of fire from bow to stern presenting a magnificent spectacle. On approaching her we reduced our speed stopping a little under a quarter of a mile to windward of her, but found as we had surmised on approaching her that she had been abandoned. Amid ships she was burnt down to about 3 feet from the water's edge whilst the bow and stern were still high above water. She proved to be a wood sailing vessel of about 500 tons. Her masts had gone by the board with the exception of the stump of the main mast, up and down which the fire played. The whole intersal part of the vessel was visible and presented an infernum of furious flame. Her chain cable, red hot, could be distinctly seen. The jib and bowsprit were still standing, jibs and stay sails were hanging from it into the water, the fire not having reached thus far. One of her masts which had gone by the board but which was still held to her was pointing skyward out of the water. She was rolling gently to a very slight swell causing a shower of sparks to shoot off here and there with each roll. There was just the slightest suspicion of a breeze, otherwise the weather was almost a dead calm, and as there was no moon it made the sight all the more thrilling. We cruised around and about her but found no signs of any boats or life in the vicinity as she was right on the Calcutta as well as on the Madras track of steamers. It is probable her crew were picked off her by a passing ship earlier in the day. Her position was latitude 13, ch. 50 min., Longitude 85 ch. As we could render no assistance there was no use in our delaying further so we rang up full speed and steadied on our course.

## HEALTH OF BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

### Decrease of Disease and Mortality.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

In a circular, just issued by the Commander-in-Chief, attention is drawn to the notable reduction in disease, prevalence of mortality and invaliding in the European Army of India. The facts show a progressive and very marked diminution both in the total number of cases coming under treatment and deaths from all causes as well as from the chief preventable diseases to which the soldier is liable. Thus among British troops the death-rate per thousand in 1909 was but 6·23 as compared with 9·1 in 1908 and 17·18 in the decade 1893-1903, similarly the number of men constantly sick has been reduced from 5,374 in the same period to 2,879 for last year. These two sets of figures mean a saving of some 600 lives annually and an addition to the fighting strength of the British garrison of about 2,500 men. Enteric fever between 1894-1893 caused on an average 1,476 attacks and 380 deaths yearly. In 1909 there were only 636 cases with 113 deaths. Similarly the amount of dysentery has been reduced to one half, of malaria to two-thirds, and of "specific" diseases to one fifth. In corroboration of these facts the numberof invalids sent home has fallen considerably, as compared with five years ago. The number of Officers invalided has dropped from 119 to 40, of woman and children from 276 to 50 of Non-Commissioned. Officers and men from, 2,105 to 534 and of insanes from 75 to 50. These facts are eminently encouraging and will be specially welcomed in England in circles from which officers and men of the British Garrison are drawn. For the causes which have led up to this remarkable amelioration in the sanitary state of the European Army in India the foremost place must be given to the evidently whole hearted acception by all ranks of the principles of wholesome living in wholesome surroundings so long urged by those whose technical knowledge made it clear that radical changes were necessary. In no spare of activity are greater changes for the general good noted than in that of Cantonment Administration and indirectly much of the present good health of British troops must be credited to the sustained co-operation which is manifest between Cantonment Magistrates, Commanding Officers and Medical Officers. The figures quoted warrant the anticipation that not only will the high standard now attained be improved upon, but that it is not too much to hope for even better returns.

The figures for last year relating to the Indian Army are not yet available, but the effects of better knowledge and wider activities in the direction of sanitary effort will probably show corresponding reductions in both disease incidence and mortality among the Indian troops.

## THE POONA "BANDE MATARAM" CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 11.

Hari Narayan Bhapur, proprietor of the Bande Mataram Printing Press, Poona, who was arrested by the City Police, under a warrant issued by the District Magistrate, Poona, was to-day placed on his trial before Mr. L. C. Swifte, Collector of Poona, at Lanowli. The accused has tendered an apology. The charge against the accused was under section 124 and 153 A I.P.C. for having printed and sold copies of a book titled "Bande Mataram" which contained seditious matter. The accused has been remanded sine die.

## THE GURKHAS POSTED IN BARISAL.

### Local Friction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

The Barisal people have not yet been relieved of the Gurkha police and cases of friction between the people and the Gurkhas are now and then reported. The other day a son of a respectable pleader was out cycling when a Gurkha crossed his path and both rider and Gurkha fell down. Immediately on rising the Gurkha gave a kick to the young man who returned it. All of a sudden, two other Gurkhas came and began belabouring him with canes and blows with the result that boy received several bad cuts on his cheek and hand.

A SMART shock of earthquake was felt at Rungpur on Sunday at 10-30 night accompanied by a great rumbling noise.

# NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

## THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE KING'S DEATH. INDIA partakes fully in the profound grief which is universal throughout the Empire, on account of the death of King Edward. His likeness was familiar to all his subjects, to the remotest corners of the earth, owing to its frequent appearance in the illustrated newspapers, representing the multifarious aspects of his life and duties; he appeared to be such a picture of health, beaming with good humour and joying in all the kindly offices of life, that one might have fancied he had still many more years of sovereignty before him. The news of his grave illness, soon followed by its fatal termination, therefore came upon the world as a great shock and a grievous surprise. During the few short years of his reign, he proved himself abundantly a great and a good King. In all essentials, both as man and King, he was the son of his mother. All through her long reign, he was her most dutiful and loving son, honouring and venerating her, and performing with the exquisite tact and gracefulness which came to him naturally and instinctively, his social and other functions as Prince of Wales, and also as the representative of his mother. And thus while his nature imbibed the virtues of Queen Victoria, and her example ever wrought its influence upon his character, he gathered round him in constantly increasing measure, the esteem and affection of her subjects; and therefore, when he ascended the Throne, he had already established himself firmly in the hearts of his people all over the Empire. His career as Prince of Wales was accounted everywhere a happy augury of his reign as King. He came to the Throne with an overwhelming sense of the grave and solemn responsibilities attaching to his position. He gave an earnest pledge that he would uphold the constitution, and follow in the footsteps of his mother, and he was equal to his word, nay, greater than his word. His performance was even fairer than his promise; he realized the highest expectations formed of him. King Edward will be long and gratefully remembered for having used his exalted position and immense influence in the diffusion of peace and good-will among nations. He was a very Prince of Peace, and no higher honour can be bestowed upon him than the title which is applied to Jesus. War and strife were abhorrent to his nature. His heart was kindly and generous, his disposition warm and manly, his character frank, unaffected, genuine and simple. He was the model of an English gentleman, and his qualities as a man, touching the common human chord, won him the attachment to his person, which it is not possible for the factitious pomp and pageantry of royalty to secure. He was a King among men. He had in him that nice and exquisite sense, which enabled him to unbend and mingle in society at home and abroad without the slightest detriment to his dignity and position as a royal personage. Nay, he so conducted himself, that while his unaffected good fellowship charmed those who came near him, it rather enhanced his dignity in their eyes. He was richly endowed with those kindly human qualities by which he could win kinship with mankind. His loss at the present juncture is most unhappy, when constitutional changes of grave moment and significance are under discussion, and the political parties in England are deeply agitated and embittered over the question. King Edward's personality, acting as a steadying and restraining force, and as a promoter of domestic peace, might have been potent on the side of a wise and beneficent settlement of the differences by which the combatants are torn asunder at the present moment.

THE ROYAL HOUSE OF ENGLAND. Queen Victoria laid the foundation of the greatness and glory of her house. Her beautiful womanly qualities, mellowed with age, made her as a mother unto her people, throughout all her wide dominions. Her very sorrows brought her closer to them. The Royal House of Great Britain has become in very truth the cement of the Empire, uniting all the subjects in one common bond. The Throne is the centre of the allegiance and attachment of all the subjects of England in her colonies and dependencies. To us in India the royalty of England evokes a sentiment about as sacred as that inspired by divinity. The masses regard the Sovereign with a feeling of adoration, and the educated natives, however advanced they may be in political aspirations, and however they may differ among themselves, are in perfect harmony with respect to the love and honour felt for the Royal House. It is this universal sentiment that accounts for the marvellous, though not always very demonstrative, outburst of loyalty and affection with which the Prince of Wales was greeted, when he visited India. It is a deep personal feeling with us Indians, and it made a profound impression on his Royal Highness. With the rare instinct which seems to be the peculiar gift of the British Royalty, he laid hold of the factor which should constitute the vital principle of the policy of Government, and at the same time, regulate the relations between the ruling class and the subject races in India. That principle, as he pointed out, in his speech at the Mansion House on his return home from India, was sympathy, and his words hailed with joy and gratitude by Indians. The policy, which has guided our rulers of late years has already been marked, in a special degree, by an enlightened and generous sympathy, and we are confident that the keynote of this policy, struck by him as Prince of Wales, will endure not only during his reign, but in all human probability, for all time. King George comes to the Throne with a splendid heritage, to wit, the good-will of his subjects. Inheriting the qualities which shone in his father and his grand-mother, he is sure to pass on that heritage entire and intact to his successor. Providence has called him to the Throne at a time, when his kingly qualities may be severely tried. But whatever the changes that may be effected in the constitution, we may be sure of this, that King George will for ever be enthroned in the hearts and affections of his subjects, and our confidence is all the greater, because his first proclamation breathes the same fervent attachment to the Constitution, and the same principles of justice and righteousness, that animated King Edward and Queen Victoria before him.

BUSINESS AND SYMPATHY. Formerly, when a municipal councillor died, the meeting of the Corporation was invariably adjourned in his honour. Latterly, in consequence of agitation in the press, the Corporation has, in some instances, proceeded to business after passing a resolution recording its regret. It might have followed the same procedure in the case of Mr. Jamnadas Sevakial, had not the mover of the resolution about his demise included in it a clause for the adjournment of the meeting. In this circumstance, it would have been ungracious on the part of any member to have moved an amendment to the contrary, and insisted on a division. It would be desirable to have one fixed principle for the procedure to be adopted on these occasions. It should be ruled either that the Corporation should always adjourn without transacting any business on the death of a member, or that it should proceed with the agenda after recording its sense of the loss sustained by it. If some such rule were adopted, there will be no occasion for the disappointment of councillors who having reserved an afternoon for their public engagement, find that they must go away without doing any work. The more sensible course would be to proceed with the day's business, and I suppose a rule to that effect will meet with general approbation. It may still be left open to the Corporation to adjourn the meeting in a rare and exceptional instance, where the departed worthy has rendered long, conspicuous and unexampled service. The adjournment would then be an honour, indeed, provided the course is adopted once in a way in cases of singularly uncommon merit, otherwise, the distinction would be lost.

MR. W. D. SHEPPARD. Mr. W.D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner, has gone on a year's furlough, and it is believed that he will not return. At the last meeting of the Standing Committee attended by him, he received warm encomiums from several of its members, and

very complimentary resolution was passed by it. He was also treated to a dinner by the heads of departments and some other prominent officers of the Municipality. Mr. Sheppard was very popular with his subordinates towards whom he was kind and courteous, and whose interests, in deserving cases, he sought to promote. He did not think that too much interference contributed to the efficiency of the great departments under his control, or that it assisted the despatch of business. He encouraged them rather by his countenance and support, when he had satisfied himself that they were along the right track. He managed to be on good terms with the Corporation, so that nearly always he could command a majority. His budgets, as he himself observed in acknowledging the compliment paid to him by the Standing Committee, were passed by the Corporation very nearly as they stood. The fact is creditable to the officer who prepared them for submission to the Corporation. The Municipal Commissioner, who, like Mr. Sheppard, can get on well with the Corporation, must be credited with an amount of tact and discretion, and a competent knowledge of men and affairs.

DION.

## ON THE ROAD TO MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 10.

PASSENGERS, who booked for Wathar by the 10 p.m. train on Wednesday, the 4th instant, and then went home to sleep, were wiser than they knew at the time, for they escaped the many disagreeable incidents that befell those who continued the journey. List to the adventures of a small party that did keep their places in the train.

When the hour of ten was past and we enquired of the guard the reason for the delay, he said a slight accident at Matunga was likely to cause a loss of an hour and a half. Then we tried to settle down, but the night was hot, the station ill-ventilated, and the old four-wheeled carriage of the Madras Mail stuffy. We were also attacked by vermin with a promptitude that betokened long experience. Whether these creepers were also of Madras,—or elsewhere, they could bite in all vernaculars and we adjourned to the waiting room where we found the mixed company noisy, and sleep impossible. The hours crawled very slowly until 5-30 when we started, but as the traffic was all deranged our progress was very slow. We were shunted at Dadar for a time, and as we approached the scene of the accident our noses were assailed by a horrible smell. Slowly, oh! so slowly, we crawled past the mixture of broken wagons and Bombay cutchra warming up in the morning sun, it was trying, to say the least, before chota hazri, and after a "unit blanche," but the case of the breakdown gang and officials engaged in clearing the line was worse than ours. Having hurried off to duty during the night the Europeans were without even topees and had to extemporise them out of their coats. At Kalyan Junction, tea was brought to the train and was very welcome, for it had not occurred to the caterer at Bori Bunder that business might be done before the train started. A hurried breakfast was obtained at Lanowli, and at Poona we were relieved to find that the Southern Mahratta train still awaited us. Poona was at its hottest hour as we left, but the results of delay pursued us; we had to shunt twice to allow up trains to pass, and we reached Wathar too late for the motor-cars running to Mahableshwar. A very strict rule prohibits their circulation at night on the Ghats on account of the numerous unlit carts that ply and also on account of the difficulties of steering on very crooked roads. Wathar station is not one to choose for a night's rest. We slept, or, more strictly speaking lay, on chairs, until morning, the noises rendering sleep impossible, but it was not too cold to lie out of doors without bedding. At about 5-0 a. m. we had a magnificent view of the comet in a clear sky, which made us forget our discomforts, and an early breakfast was served so as to ensure a prompt departure. But ill-luck still pursued us. The morning mail train was 1 1/2 hours late. With it arrived the prudent travellers who, on Wednesday, had gone home to sleep leaving their luggage at Victoria Terminus. Of course when we did get away from Wathar we had a double load of mails on the roof of the car which showed serious signs of giving way, and, being late we raced, making the roof sway most uncannily. The driver did his work admirably, but the best steering in the world does not always ensure against the surprises that the Indian bullock may spring on a motor-car driver. The beast will suddenly shy, bringing the rear end of his cart across the path as he backs to avoid a ditch. We had not gone many miles before a pair of bullocks became unmanageable and after endangering the motor-car rolled down a bank with a heavily loaded cart. Outside of Wai the car stopped and the driver opened the bonnet of the engine. We all got out to learn what had happened "Valve broke" said he. In fifteen minutes we were off with a new valve and already, the mountain air had done its work, putting every one in good humour which neither the possibilities of the bullock cart nor the springing of the roof could damp. Even the most nervous got used to the mail car shooting ahead of all other vehicles, and as bags were delivered from time to time, the roof did hold out until we reached our destination. The heavy luggage and the "boys" were still a long way off and did not arrive until after midnight so the sleeping arrangements were only a little better than at Wathar. But what did it matter? The journey was over. The cool, fresh and pure air of Mahableshwar brought prompt sleep to tired eyes that opened again to the song of the nightingales just before dawn.

## BOMBAY BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

### Treatment of Snake Bite.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

The following Press Note is issued by the Sanitary Commissioner, Government of India:—At the Bombay Medical Congress last year several papers dealing with the treatment of snake bite were read. In one of them a suggestion that a solution of permanganate of potassium should be injected through the wall of a vein into the blood stream was discussed. In the course of certain experiments recently carried out at the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory to test the value of potassium permanganate as an antidote for snake poison, it was necessary to ascertain by experiments on animals whether potassium permanganate is harmless, when injected into the blood stream. The results of these experiments have shown conclusively that intravenous administration of the drug is attended with grave danger, and that this method of treatment should on no account be employed. Particulars of the experiments conducted at the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory will be published in an early number of the "Indian Medical Gazette."

## FACTION FIGHTS IN PONDICHERRY.

### Disorderly Scenes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 11.

A correspondent writing under date the 8th instant, gives particulars of disorderly scenes, which took place again in Pondicherry on the 3rd and 4th instant. It is the old story of one party going for the other with stones etc., but in this instance the assaults were committed on M. Long, Procurer De La Republique, M. Webbor, and M. Vallabadasson one of the best educated Indian gentlemen in Pondicherry. Hence strong measures are called for. M. Lemaire is still deputy for another two or three months until the Chamber of Deputies meets. He has been called upon to see justice done, but he is now on his way to France with M. Richards.

## MOFUSSIL TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 5.)

SURAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MAY 9.

A special general meeting of the Surat Municipality was held on 9th May when the following resolution was passed, and the following speech of Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, Collector of Surat and President of the Surat City Municipality, was delivered:—

Gentlemen,—We are met here to-day on one of the solemn occasions in history, on one of those days when the sands of one great monarch have run out, and Time steps forward to invert the glass, and instal his successor; when the historian closes a chapter and lays down his pen, and looks around for the materials for the new chapter. You will pardon me if I do not attempt an encyclopædic review of the reign of the late King-Emperor. I must be content with touching on those salient and personal traits with which you are familiar, but which on such occasions demand expression.

It is a time fraught with anxiety. Happily the days and the conditions when empires rose and fell at the whim of individuals are no more. But the power of the personal influence of those in such exalted stations is still great; and when a ruler of tried quality lets go the helm, we have more than a conventional reason for expressing our sorrow and pausing to place a tribute of our loyal regard on the bier, before we turn again to the daily routine.

King Edward had an extraordinary hold upon the imagination not only of his own subjects but of the whole civilised world. His was that rare tact of finished courtesy, that exquisite polish of the veteran of affairs and diplomacy which made him a world standard of high conduct, and the pattern of what Englishmen still pride themselves is the finest product of any race in the world, the pattern of the true English Gentlemen. This was, indeed, the position he occupied for many years before his accession; when as Prince of Wales he invariably so bore himself in that high station that the fierce light of publicity that plays around the paths of Princes never revealed aught that could forfeit respect or fully his position as the First Gentleman in Europe. After his accession he has brought the same great qualities to the public service of the Empire. His fine diplomacy and gift for cultivating good relations with the Heads of the other great World Powers were have rolled back the war-clouds, the existence of which could not be denied in the opening years of his reign. His Court and Ministers have remained true to the highest tradition of his Revered Mother. Higher praise than that could none bestow.

The part a constitutional sovereign should never be overacted: when best played it is least obtrusive. It should be free from violent interventions and controversial action, free from undue prejudices and dislikes from unfair preferences and favouritism; and it is judged by its fruits in the smooth and even working of the great machinery of the Empire. It is probable that history will assign to the reign of King Edward VII, is compared with that of Queen Victoria and some of her predecessors, a considerable revival of the direct influence of the Crown in home and foreign affairs, but brought it but so sagaciously as scarcely to be perceptible to the public eye. We here in India feel the influence of the Crown most in the choice of these statesmen who are sent out in the name of the Sovereign to rule as his Viceroys and Governors and in the constant personal influence the King exercises unseen on the great questions of policy and on our relations with the Feudatories of the Empire.

For over nine years we have felt his skilled hand at the helm: more correct would it be to say that we have not felt it, so well and sagely as he steered, all has gone smoothly without tremor or shock. But it has not been in peaceful seas only that the ship of State has progressed. In the United Kingdom there has been and is conflict of parties, opposing principles and classes, and such a situation as unwisely handled, might well have led to very serious complications. In Europe there have been rankling sores of old jealousies and new rivalries to heal; the thrilling incident of the firing on our fishermen by the Russian Baltic Fleet; violent changes in S. E. Europe and peaceful changes in Norway and Sweden; all of which unskilfully handled, might have dragged us into war or into diplomatic discredit: but in past all these dangers we have come smoothly, scarcely knowing how near the danger was; and with ever-increased weight and prestige in the councils of the nations. To his other titles to our regard, the world has unanimously added that of the Peace-maker of Europe.

Within the Empire the smouldering fires of war in South Africa have died out, and our enemies of ten years ago are now among the most contented subjects of the Crown of England. A country nearly as great in extent as India itself has been added to the Empire in the reign of King Edward VII.

After a reign of hardly 10 years, in the sixty-ninth year of his life, when we might have hoped for many more years of his practised guidance, it cannot be: A single attack of bronchitis has suddenly taken from us a monarch who ruled over a greater extent of the world's surface, a greater population, a greater empire in every way, than any king or emperor of ancient or modern times. The empire of Alexander of Greece, though it embraced much of India, the empire of the Cæsar of Rome, though it included England and most of Europe, the empire of the Moguls, though it contained more than half of India and much of Central Asia, none of these or of any other great name of the past has ever spread so wide over such a powerfully consolidated, well-ordered and wisely governed empire as that which King Edward now leave to his son.

Nothing human is ever perfect: there still remains the problem which it is decreed must be left to the new King's reign. I have said enough, gentlemen, to-day, we look back: to-morrow, forward. I have promised in response to a pressing invitation from some of you to address a more general meeting of the townspeople who think they should not be content with silence on such an occasion. To-day, I have dwelt briefly, I trust, inadequately I fear, with some of the reasons why we as loyal subjects of the Crown grieve at the sudden loss of the head of this great Empire. Ministers rise and fall and Statesmen come and go; still the well knit and wisely constituted machine of empire works on smoothly on. We experience no catastrophe, no upheaval. For that we have to thank the manifold prescience of wise statesmen who have built the fabric so well. But even the most solidly designed structures must crack and totter if not held together by that most indispensable cement of Empire, I mean the unswerving loyalty of all good and enlightened subjects. For most of you here in India separated by race and many thousands of miles, it cannot be so much a sense of personal loyalty, of personal knowledge of the King Emperor, as to us who come from the heart of the Empire to assist in the administration of its provinces.

For you loyalty means a sense of pride and of common interest in the harmonious and progressive growth of a great world-wide union of Nations and States. Disloyalty means the disruption and separation of those into jarring and warring units of nations and communities occupied in internecine strife, rather than in the peaceful development of the whole.

It is on days like this that you can, if you have the eye to see, discern the great value to the subjects, of ordered loyalty. How often in the past have empires not so knit together by that sense been thrown into chaos and disaster by the sudden removal of the Head! We have reason to realize the political value of loyalty: and to meet here to express it. The rise and fall of ministers and the coming and going of Viceroys and Governors is happily free as a rule from occasion for grief. But at the departure of the King and Emperor we have not only to witness the placing of a new land mark in history, the transfer of the helm to a new hand, but we also stand in solemn awe and feel the cold shadow of Death pass by, drawing all together in a common humanity in that condolence and sympathy in bereavement we have met here to-day to express loyalty and tender to the Royal Family; and which it will be my pride and duty to transmit. Gentlemen, the King is dead! Long live King George!

It was then proposed by Sardar Ishwardas J. Store, seconded by K. S. Molvi Abdul Kadir and supported by Dr. Dinshaw J. Edal Behram and Mr. Bezonji M. Jambusaria:—"That this Corporation place on record their very deep regret and profound grief at the unexpected death of our most beloved and Gracious Majesty, King Edward VII, Emperor of India, which took place on the 6th May, 1910, and they take this opportunity of bemoaning the loss which has befallen the Indian Empire and to express their very deep sense of profound sorrow at the sad occurrence and their heart-felt sympathy with the Royal Family. The resolution was carried amid solemn silence.

A meeting of the National Mahomedan Association was held yesterday at Surat at the Nawab's Palace. The President Nawab Zada Nasrullah Khan proposed that the members of the National Mahomedan Association give expression to their deep and heartfelt grief at the demise of His Most Gracious Majesty, King Edward the VII, whose solicitude it was during his glorious and beneficent reign of nine years to consecrate his energies to the cause of advancing the welfare and prosperity of his subjects throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, and of peace and concord amongst His Majesty's European and Asiatic neighbours throughout the world.

This proposal was seconded by Sardar Meer Muzaffer Hussein Khan of Surat.

Nawab Sadrudin Hussein Khan proposed that the Association requests the President to communicate through the Secretary to the Bombay Government this expression of its profound sorrow at the great loss which not only the British Empire but the whole civilised world has irritrievably sustained to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, to H. E. the Viscroy and Governor General of India and to the Royal Family. This proposal was seconded by Maulvie Shaikh Alibhai Hamdani. The resolutions were passed, the whole Assembly standing.

HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MAY 9.

The sudden and unexpected news of the lamentable death of the King which became known last Saturday at noon, created considerable gloom. All over the city and suburbs, the bazaars and shops were closed and entertainments abandoned. Special services were celebrated in the Churches. A "Gazette Extraordinary" (Jaresedar) has been published by order of H. E. the Minister, Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur announcing that his Highness the Nizam has been deeply and grievously affected by the most lamentable and gloomy intelligence of the demise of his Most Gracious Majesty, King Edward VII of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India. It continues: The benign and auspicious reign of the King-Emperor will for ever be recorded in the annals of the world's history as one of perfect peace and tranquility, pregnant with the well-being of his subjects and the glory of the flourishing condition of his vast empire over land and sea. His Majesty was unparalleled in the personality of his greatness and the excellence of his character, while his urbanity, courtesy, and sympathy towards one and all were unique. The loss of so exalted a personage who was imbued with such eminent virtues, whose sovereignty extended over so vast an empire, is exceedingly to be deplored by all well-wishers of British rule. Our deep regret for this most grievous event and regard for the ancient and friendly relations existing between the British Crown and the Hyderabad State, which have been further cemented and strengthened by the benevolent and affectionate attitude of his late Majesty, His Highness the Nizam expresses his heartfelt and deep grief at this most sad occurrence and has commanded that all public offices be closed for 7 days—those at headquarters from 3rd Kir (8th May) and at districts from the day following receipt of this "Gazette Extraordinary."

I regret to record the death of Mr. B. Wasudeo Rao, B. A., for sometime the able lieutenant of Mr. A. J. Dunlop in the Revenue Department, subsequently assistant to the Akkari Commissioner, and recently appointed Census Commissioner. His successor has not yet been nominated, though many are aspirants to the office. The selection lies with the Assistant Minister for Finance. It is possible that Professor Sheshadri, of the Medical College, who has had a special European training in Revenue, Settlement, Agricultural and Sericultural work, and was for some time attached to the Central Provinces in the British Service, will be the nominee. A better selection would be at a premium.

ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 11.

The following telegram has been sent by the Theosophical Society to the Viceroy:

"The combined branches of the Allahabad Theosophical Society deeply mourn the demise of our beloved King Emperor Edward VII and condole with Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family in their sad bereavement."

The following telegram has been sent on behalf of the United Provinces Congress Committe to the Private Secretary, the Viceroy:—"Provincial Congress Committee deeply mourn the sudden demise of His Majesty the King Emperor Edward VII and tender their deep sympathies with Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, His Majesty King George and the other members of the Royal Family in their great bereavement.

MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 11.

Telegrams to the following effect have been exhanged between the Governor of Pondicherry and the Governor of Madras. "I have the honour to request Your Excellency kindly to accept this sincere testimony of the feelings of grief, which we experience at the news of the death of His Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India. On behalf of the Government of the French Settlements in India and of my fellow countryman. I salute respectfully the memory of a soverign who was so greatly revered by his people and whose too short reign confirmed the relations of confidence and friendship, which exist between England and France."

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the telegram which Your Excellency has been so good as to send me and to assure you of my appreciation of the feelings experienced by Your Excellency and your fellow-countrymen on the lamentable death of His Majesty and the loss that England has just sustained, feelings which can only lighten the bonds of friendship which unite the Government and the people of our two countries."

PALITANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PALITANA, MAY 11.

Our beloved Emperor's demise has cast a deep gloom here. Public offices and institutions were closed for three days and business was suspended. A mass meeting expressed the popular grief and described King Edward the Peacemaker's qualities of head and heart and constant anxiety for the world's happiness in general and the British Empire in particular. The meeting dispersed with prayers for the eternal peace to the late Emperor's soul and necessary strength to the Royal Family and all concerned and for choicest blessings to the King-Emperor George the Fifth.

LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 11.

A meeting of the Indian ladies of Lahore under the leadership of Mrs. Harkishon Lal, B. A., was held to express the heartfelt grief at the demise of our beloved Sovereign and to offer their respectful and sincere condolence to Queen Alexandra and members of the Royal Family in their sad bereavement.

Professor Welinkar, Principal, Dyal Singh College, Lahore, delivered an impressive prayer and sermon in Brahmo Mandir on the death of King Edward.

MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 11.

A special meeting of the Madras Corporation will be held on Friday to pass a resolution in connection with the demise of the King.

DACCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 11.

A mass meeting to express condolence at the deth of King Emperor will be held to-day at the river side at Dacca at five under the presidentship of Sir Sallimulah.

SACHIN STATE.

On receiving the most lamentable and sad news of the demise of His Majesty King Edward VII, the State flag on the fort flag staff was lowered to half mast and 31 minute guns were fired from the saluting battery. Seven days strict mourning has been ordered by His Highness throughout the State and further mourning for 9 months more during which period all State functions and ceremonies will be postponed. The State Courts and offices and the schools and bazars throughout the State were closed. A wire of condolence sent to His Excellency the Governor was as follows:—"Deeply grieved to hear the most sad and mournful tidings of the demise of our beloved King Emperor. Myself and subjects of State respectfully condele with Royal Family and Government in this great national sorrows."—(Signed) Ibrahim Khan, Nawab of Sachin.

BHOR.

A crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Bhor was held here on Monday, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Shridhar Abaji Sathhai Karbhari, Bhor State, to give expression to the deepest feelings of grief at the demise of our most beloved and popular King-Emperor. The following resolution was unanimously accepted:—

"That the inhabitants of Bhor assembled in meeting, most humbly desire to give expression to the deepest feelings of grief at the most sudden, sad, and shocking news of the demise of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and tender their most loyal sympathy and condolence to the Royal Family in their irreparable bereavement."

The president was authorised to wire the resolution to His Excellency the Governor with an humble and loyal request to forward it to the Royal Family.

Shrimant Pant Saheb has already conveyed his loyal condolence to the Royal Family through the Political Agent. All the shops, offices and schools were closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the late King-Emperor by order of Shrimant Pant Saheb.

MAHABLESHWAR.

At a special meeting of the Mahableshwar Municipality held on 9th May, 1910, at Mahableshwar, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That this meeting sincerely deplores the untimely decease of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and respectfully tenders its condolences to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra and the Members of the Royal Family."

KARWAR.

The following telegram was sent by Mr. Victor Coelho, Timber Merchant, Karwar, on behalf of the Catholic community, to the Private Secretary to the Governor, Bombay:—

"The Roman Catholic Community of Karwar, beg to express profound sorrow at the unexpected death of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and beg humbly of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to convey their sincere sympathy and condolence to her Majesty Queen Alexandra and the Royal Family in their overwhelming affliction."

## MEMORIAL SERVICES IN BOMBAY.

### Roman Catholic Cathedral.

A memorial service was held yesterday evening at the Roman Catholic Church at Bhuleshwar when a very large number of clergy and laymen were present. The Very Rev. Dr. J. Jurgens, Archbishop of Bombay, officiated at the Service assisted by the Clergy.

A band was also present and it played the Dead March from Saul at the beginning and Dead March by Beethoven at the end.

The Fathers from the St. Xavier's and St. Mary's Institutions in Bombay sang during the service.

In the course of a sermon, in which he dealt very fully with the life of His late Majesty as Prince of Wales and as King, Father Hegglin especially refarred to King Edward's relationship towards religious thought. Living in an age, he said, in which utter indifference to religion, or open unbelief is professed by many, King Edward VII gave repeatedly frank and public expression to his faith in an all-ruling Master of the Universe, on whom he depended and in whom he trusted. He believed in Christ, and honoured Him as the Saviour of mankind. As Prince of Wales, he had visited the Holy Places with the liveliest interest and faith. He kept the Sunday holy. And coming to facts which ought to be especially gratifying to us as Catholics he followed the noble example of his revered mother and kept up the friendliest relations with Holy See. As Prince of Wales he paid a visit to Pius IX and as King he went to see the late Pope Leo XIII. Time upon time he was present at Nuptial Masses and other Catholic services, and whatever English King had dared since the Reformation he assisted on several occasions at Requiem High-Masses. And now that we adore, sorrowing and afflicted, the inscrutable will of God who has removed him from the Throne after so promising and so short a reign, it is becoming nay, it is incumbent upon us, as a duty, that we send up the most fervent prayers to Heaven for our departed King and Emperor. For we believe in the word of the Scriptures that "amost severe judgment shall be for them that rule." Let us then, bear in mind that this present gathering is not a mere expression of grief, but an admonition, an appeal instantly to assist our beloved King with our prayers at home and at church.

THE GOAN MEETING.

In response to a circular issued by the Goan Union, the members of the Goan Community of Bombay assembled at the Union Hall near the Dabul Church to express their feelings of sympathy and loyalty to the Royal Family.

Dr. A. G. Viegas presided. There was a very large attendance.

On the motion of Mr. B. X. Furtado seconded by Dr. B. Pais, the following resolution was adopted by all in deep silence;—That this meeting do record its profound sorrow at the sad and unexpected death of His Most Gracious Majesty King Emperor Edward VII and that the Goan Union be authorised to transmit to their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay messages expressive of the feelings of deep sorrow and grief among all the classes of Goans throughout the British Empire and requesting their Excellencies to convey their heartfelt sympathy and condolences to the Dowager Empress Alexandra, His Majesty King George V and the Royal Family.

BOWEN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

A memorial service was held yesterday at the Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Landsdowne Road, Bombay, in the presence of a large congregation.

The Rev. F. Wood, the Pastor, who officiated, asked the congregation to respond to the Queen Alexandra's appeal to give her a thought in their prayers. The Rev. Wood then delivered a sermon, at the conclusion of which, the Dead March in Soul was played, the whole congregation standing. In the course of his sermon the preacher said:—

King Edward the Seventh was a Popular King. He had won in a wonderful way the hearts of his subjects all over the Empire. The Empire was proud of him. It did not take him long to show that he had the welfare of his subjects at heart, and their best welfare was to be his highest aim and glory. He was a constitutional monarch; the nation's interests had the first place, and he lived for them and worked for them. For King Edward was a tireless worker, and refused to give in, and only ceased to work when he ceased to breathe. How could his people then help loving him?

It was not given to him as to the earlier Edwards to win fame on the field of battle in leading victorious armies, to the defeat of the nation's enemies. But he has won immortal fame and the laurel wreath of victory on the fields of peace. He has turned strife into peace, discord into harmony, and hatred into love, and this without as well as within the British Empire. He will go down to history as Edward the Peacemaker. And what greater distinction could he wish? what finer epitaph could he have? "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God". That beatitude is his.

We speak of the great philanthropists. Have we ever thought of including King Edward among them? Recount the many benevolent enterprises, the funds for the poor, the sick, the aged, that he has inaugurated. Has there ever been a needy cause that he has not lent his influence as well as aid to? What personal encouragement he has given to such men as General Booth, Prebandary Carlisle and Sir R. Kirk in work of such differing natures and denominationalism as the Salvation Army, the Church Army, and the Ragged Schools of London. In times of famine, and pestilence, and colliery and like disasters, he set an example that the nation delighted to follow and emulate. It stimulates our national and imperial pride when we think of how he brought our nation out of her splendid isolation into the most friendly terms with Europe and the world. "L'entente cordial" has become something more than a name. He has given Britain that prestige which she does well to be proud of. It is the prestige of Peace and Goodwill to all. What noble qualities of head and heart he evinced, qualities none too common at any time, and not always found in King's tact, sound sense, good judgment and courtesy. We almost came to believe him infallible in these respects. He was wonderfully endowed; and he developed these endowments to a remarkable degree of perfection. It may be difficult to speak of a king from a religious standpoint. And yet is more needed to show that King Edward was a Christian man in the real sense of the word, and not simply in a formal way as every ruler of a Christian land is supposed to be! He conceded to every one the right to believe and worship as he liked, while he himself wherever he went attended the House of God, and was not ashamed of his religion. And in times of sickness and trouble indeed at all times he acknowledged his humble dependence upon Almighty God. We mourn a great loss. We in a lesser degree reiterate the new King's statement, and say that we too are unable to fully express our grief, and to tabulate our loss, for we have lost a King, and a Father, and a Friend. For all these was King Edward the Seventh to his loyal and grateful subjects the wide world over. It is with no fulsome flattery we say he was a great and good King. In dignity and deeds of kindness in his solicitude for his people, in his service for the brotherhood of man he proved his great worth! We lay our humble tribute on the bier of this good King.

ISRAELITE REGRET.

A meeting of the Israelite community was held yesterday in the Hall of the Israelite School, Mazagon, Bombay, Mr. D. J. Samson presiding, when a resolution was passed expressing the deep grief of the community at the sudden death of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward and expressing their deep and heart-felt sympathy with the Royal Family. It was also resolved to send the following wire to H. E. the Governor of Bombay:—

"The sad and sudden news of the demise of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII has been received by the Bene-Israel community of Bombay with the deepest regret and the community requests your Excellency on their behalf to kindly convey their condolences to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary and the Royal family."

The Chairman of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants Association have sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor at Mahableswar:—Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association pray that their most respectful and heartfelt sympathies may be conveyed to Royal Family on the most lamentable death of His Majesty Emperor Edward VII. which has cast a deep gloom over His Majesty's subjects. Manmohandas Ramji, Chairman.

The Honorary Secretaries of the Pathare Prabhu Exhibition Committee have sent a message of condolence to the Private Secretary of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, at Mahableswar, conveying their deep sense of regret their committee felt on hearing the most sad news of the death of our beloved Sovereign, King Edward VII.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan as President of the Coronation Literary Society of Bombay, has addressed the following telegram to His Excellency the Governor on behalf of the Society. "The Coronation Literary Society, Bombay, requests Your Excellency to kindly convey to the Royal Family their expressions of deep sorrow and condolence with them in their bereavement."

The Maratha Aikyechu Sabha which has celebrated the anniversary of Shivaji for the last 24 years has cancelled the celebration this year on account of the sad death of the King Emperor. Under the auspices of this society in Bombay, a meeting of the Marathas and other Hindu backward classes was held on Tuesday at Durgadevi to express their sorrow. Mr. K. R. Korgavker, President of the Maratha Aikyechu Sabha occupied the chair. Rao Saheb V. P. Chavan moved that this meeting of the Marathas and other Hindu backward classes have received with profound grief the sad news of the death of His Majesty King Edward VII Emperor of India and respectfully begs to convey their heartfelt sympathy and condolence to Her Majesty the Dowager Empress, His Majesty King George V and the other members of the Royal family in their sad bereavement.

It was seconded by Mr. Sitaram Keshav Bole and carried in solemn silence.

## THEFT AT CALCUTTA.

### Accused Arrested in Bombay.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. H. Bhabha, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Mahomed Hussein Taki, of the C. I. D., charged Mr. Faizudeen, an old offender with the theft of jewellery of the value of about Rs. 30,000, the property of Sattaram Dass, Jewellery Merchant of Park Street, Calcutta. In September last the complainan's shop was broken into and jewellery valued at about Rs. 30,000 carried away. The Calcutta police arrested several persons and recovered some property from them. The accused was also suspected and was arrested at Falkland Road on the 7th instant, and property of the value of about Rs. 2,000 was recovered from different persons to whom the accused had pledged it.

The case adjourned for making further inquiries.

## POSSESSING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

ABDUL RAZAK HAJI ABDUL REHMAN, a Mahomedan, was charged before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, by Sub-Inspector Chapman, with being in possession of 23 grains of cocaine without a license. The accused was arrested by P. C. No. 1280 C. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75 with the alternative of twenty-one days' simple imprisonment.

## THEFT OF BICYCLE BELLS.

DENU CHOKU, a Hindu, was charged before the same Magistrate, with being in possession of five bicycle bells, reasonably supposed to have been stolen. P. C. No. 313 A, stated that he saw the accused going along Queen's Road at 2 a. m. on Tuesday. He stopped the accused and on examining a bundle which the accused had wrapped up in a blanket under his arm found the bells in it. The accused said he had found the property lying on the road. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

## MOTOR DRIVERS CHARGED.

BEFORE Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector Giles charged Anthony Sebastian, driver of a taxi-cab, under the Motor Vehicles Act with allowing black smoke to issue from his car. The accused's defence was that as the car was oiled in the factory he was not responsible for any fault, the oilman may have committed in oiling it. His Worship said that it was the driver's duty to see before he took charge of the taxi that everything was in proper order and he was responsible for any infringement of the law. He fined the accused Rs. 2. Inspector O'Brien then charged M. Govinda and A. Nissim, two other taxi-cab drivers, with similar offences. The accused were fined Rs. 2 each.

## ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

### Cartman Sentenced.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Mr. J. P. Chrystal (Chairman), the Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Hora and Mr. J. A. D. McBain, one Luxman Gungaram, a cart driver, was charged by P. C. 540 I with over-beating his animals. The police sepoy stated that the accused struck one animal four blows and the other animal five blows with the branch of a tree about an inch in thickness on the 3rd May at the Prince's Dock. The accused admitted having struck two blows because but said the animals had turned outwards. Their Worships convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 15 with the alternative of 7 days' rigorous imprisonment.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 11.

The rain has been confined to Eastern Bengal and Assam, the South of the Peninsula and a few stations in the East Punjab. Dhubri reports one and half inches; Cherrapoonji, one; Gauhati and Mymensingh, three-quarters; Silchar, Mercara, Trichinopoly and Umballa, a half.

Forecast:—Local rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam and a few falls in South of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 11th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0·45" of rain due to a duststorm. Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess at Multan and normal elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in defect in the extreme north; the minimum is lower than usual at Rawalpindi and Ambala, the deficiency at the latter station being 15°.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad and normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture and temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme north-eastern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in slight defect. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0·16" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the northern half of the division and moderately to heavily clouded in the southern half. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum at a few stations in the southern districts.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in the south Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Malabar and the Carnatic. Ambala also reports rainfall associated with a duststorm.

Local showers are likely in the southern half of the Peninsula.

Appended on Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Namesof Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st November to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire (10th) | 98·6 | 77·6 | ... | 14·63 |
| Jask | 87·3 | 75·3 | ... | 7·65 |
| Muskat (10th | 95·8 | 80·1 | ... | 2·69 |
| Multan | 105·3 | 79·0 | ... | 1·82 |
| Rawalpindi | 101·3 | 62·4 | ... | 9·71 |
| Lahore | 103·4 | 70·2 | ... | 5·92 |
| Sirsa | 108·3 | 73·1 | ... | 1·11 |
| Ambala | 104·5 | 64·0 | 0·45 | 3·60 |
| Delhi | 108·2 | 79·2 | ... | 3·06 |
| Agra | 108·0 | 88·0 | ... | 2·05 |
| Mainpuri | 107·8 | 78·5 | ... | 1·34 |
| Jhansi | 109·5 | 86·5 | ... | 1·13 |
| Cawnpore | 106·0 | 75·0 | ... | 1·43 |
| Allahabad | 108·1 | 79·5 | ... | 1·63 |
| Jacobabad | 111·6 | 76·3 | ... | 1·89 |
| Karachi | 87·0 | 77·5 | ... | 1·09 |
| Ajmer | 103·4 | 83·7 | ... | 1·90 |
| Jaipur | 107·2 | 78·6 | ... | 1·61 |
| Kotah | 111·0 | 84·1 | ... | 0·97 |
| Bhuj | 103·6 | 75·0 | ... | ? |
| Dwarka | 85·8 | 78·2 | ... | 0·56 |
| Veraval | 84·1 | 78·3 | ... | 0·45 |
| Rajkot | 106·1 | 75·5 | ... | 0·62 |
| Dhanvagar Para | 102·6 | 74·5 | ... | 1·04 |
| Surat | 93·8 | 75·6 | ... | 0·42 |
| Ahmedabad | 107·6 | 77·7 | ... | 0·48 |
| Deesa | 103·2 | 72·9 | ... | 0·05 |
| Neemuch | 98·0 | 74·8 | ... | 0·23 |
| Indore | 103·1 | 77·1 | ... | 0·08 |
| Jubbulpore | 105·3 | 76·8 | ... | 1·67 |
| Sangor | 106·1 | 80·5 | ... | 0·77 |
| Hoshangabad | 107·1 | 79·9 | ... | 1·62 |
| Khandwa | 107·2 | 81·6 | ... | 0·50 |
| Akola | 108·2 | 82·1 | ... | 5·63 |
| Amraoti | 106·8 | 82·8 | ... | 4·31 |
| Nagpur | 107·6 | 81·8 | ... | 5·24 |
| Chanda | 105

## BY THE WAY.

WORLD'S "TEMPLE OF PEACE."

building of the world's "Temple of Peace" in space. The foundations—a difficult under-at the Hague—are now complete, being 25ft Few beyond American and Dutch appear rest themselves in the growth of this wonder-ilding, to which all nations are contributing. ifts from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark are in their place, for the base of the Palace, is with Norwegian granite, Danish granite is into the side walls and terraces, and the granite finds a place in the balustrades of ace. America, already to the fore with Mr. e's gift, is sending some special statuary. will contribute the Gobelin tapestries for the Arbitration Chamber. The great iron gate-enclosing the grounds is to be the gift of many.

OTHER GIFTS.

Japan is decorating the "Hall of the Council of Administration" with embroidered silk hangings of great value. Belgium makes the bronze and iron door for the chief entrance. The South American States are sending gifts of precious woods; and Austria is supplying the bronze and crystal chandeliers. Holland contributes some of the famous F. D. paintings. The Czar of Russia is presenting a vase 6ft. in height, of jasper and gold, and China is sending two beautiful cloisonne vases. One of the most characteristic and unique gifts is that from the Argentine Government. It is a replica of the huge Christ erected in the Andes, on the confines of Chili and Argentina, "at the conclusion of the treaty of peace between the countries as a symbol that the Prince of Peace would reign henceforth instead of the god of war." The "Temple of Peace" will be almost square, with a grand tower some 266ft. high, and not only the most important edifice ever erected in Holland but the most attractive.

ALL FOOLS' DAY AND THE CHINAMEN.

Old-time customs take some killing, and the ancient order of "April Fools" is one of the many. A Hamilton (Ontario) wag issued notices to all the Chinese laundries in his city to the effect that there would be a meeting in the Mayor's office at 10 a. m. on April 1 to consider the reduction of the Chinese laundry license fee. The result was that nearly all the Celestials in the city swarmed around the City Hall at the appointed hour, like so many bees. Although the officials tumbled-to the joke and pasted a large "April 1st", on the Mayor's door, it was many hours before the Celestials understood, but did not appreciate.

TAXES ON TITLES.

Taxes on titles, which Mr. James Martin, M.P., has been advocating in a speech at the Whitefield Institute, are already enforced in Spain and France. In the former country a ducal title is taxed at the rate of £1,200 a year. Some dukes style themselves Plain Senor in order to escape this tax, and others who have inherited several titles drop all save one, for each title is taxed separately. These titles can always be resumed when the holders are willing to pay the tax. Foreign holders of Spanish titles have to pay for the privilege of using them in Spain. A French nobleman who is also a Grandee of Spain attended the Coronation of Alfonso XII., and was awarded the precedence due to the latter rank. At the conclusion of the festivities a claim for £1,200 was presented to him, and this, after some demur, he paid. Titles in France have been taxed since 1901, the annual revenue from this source being about £32,000.

IN DEATH NOT DIVIDED.

In the death of an aged couple, Mr. and Mrs. William Lang at Howwood, N.B., the other day, a number of coincidences are recorded. Both were eighty-six years of age, both died on the same day, and they were buried together the same afternoon. Mr. Lang left Paisley some time ago with his wife to pass the remainder of their days at Howwood. Both became unwell at the same time. Mrs. Lang died, and on the fact being made known to her husband he remarked, "I'll no' be lang after her." He died the same evening.

THE HOBBY OF STAMP-COLLECTING.

Stamp collectors are looking forward with interest to the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, which is to meet in London from the 29th of this month. This will be the first gathering of the kind that has been held in the country, the last Congress having been held at Manchester. Besides [illegible] over the forthcoming Congress, it is proposed to discuss and consider matters of interest to the numerous followers of stamp-collecting. The Congress is presided over by Mr. Henniker

BBER.

a rubber plant ". of Assam rubber, is, of growing in its native where it has sufficient it presents a very largest of the speci-under glass in this o freely in cultivated where that eighteen red quite sufficient. ist foresees from the eastward to Assam rma it is so plentiful

G-BOB."

the time that he first been full of Historic most historic was his ans—"Fighting Bob"—attleship squadron for round the world. The in his recent book) was al instructions. "Re-came the momentous confidence of the Pre-y admiral ever did nacsful one, but you could turn out other-n that Mr. Roose-use the Admiral's ot troubled." Of an al Evans records ords from the was appointed the Pacific Fleet. bye," says Admiral conditions in the l instructions for ident Roosevelt. rn in that your fight than it was ning." To the un-pecial instruction" but it seemed all imple and straight is comment, "and the way his teeth he meant what he of that force and, oured to carry out least."

D.

North Down has to that species of oks and carry a nonument with lic men require to ature, and the late re application of in public places d in Devonshire morning room" thing else. Sir of the distilled his mind than Tennant, as befits y day and dreams know a good deal. lbert Parker, Mr. nomson, evidently on the Liberal and tionalist benches, to the Unionist produces not only of his voice from vocal organs of his y as the sense of of the clock. The his knowledge at sters may be sorry those rather shrill gnored the answer l Commission."

## THE TWO SERVICES.

A sensational communication regarding the laying down of Austrian "Dreadnoughts" on the credit system is published by the naval correspondent of the "Globe." It is an indisputable fact, he says that the construction of two battleships has been commenced before the Austrian Parliament has been asked to sanction a penny towards the outlay. This is the outward and visible sign of the naval agitation, which, encouraged by the archduke Franz Ferdinand, has been pursued in Austria for some months past and in the prosecution of which even financial difficulties are not the deterrent that might be expected. The reason why Austria has embarked upon the construction of a programme of four "Dreadnoughts" is according to a high foreign diplomatic source "the outcome of a secret agreement which has been arrived at between the Austrian and German Governments, inspired by the Kaiser and the Crown Prince of Austria. No money has been yet voted for the construction of any of these ships, "but should the Austrian Parliament refuse to vote the necessary funds, the German Government will purchase the four 'Dreadnoughts' outright." Work on the first two of the quartette—those allotted to the yards at Pola and Fiume respectively—will not be commenced for a time pending the attitude of the Government. "but," he adds, "a start has actually been made with the pair at the Stabilimento Tecanico at Trieste, and a large amount of material is ready."

"THE TRIDENT OF NEPTUNE."

The important significance of the above statement, the Globe's correspondent continues, is further emphasised by the fact that Germany continues to press forward her programme of shipbuilding to the extent of having already distributed orders for the whole of this year's naval programme. This much is officially admitted, and as, on the admission of the Minister for Marine, the two-and-a-half years' limit between the placing of contracts for large armoured ships and the trials is to be rigidly adhered to—in other words, three years for their complete construction—it is impossible to resist the conclusion that during the first half of 1913 Germany will have seventeen "Dreadnoughts" ltype ships in commission. This period will synchronise with the completion of the four Austrian "Dreadnoughts," and assuming that, in accordance with the stipulation in the agreement between the Emperor William and the Crown Prince Franz Ferdinand, the German Government purchases them, the effect would be to place her fleet in a position of superiority in ships of this type in the proportion of twenty-one to our twenty, the latter total excluding, of course, the two Colonial "Dreadnoughts" which by the end of 1912 should be ready to proceed to the Southern Cross. The situation as between Great Britain on the one hand and the "predominant partner" in the Triple Alliance on the other, aided by Austria's naval development and closer attachment, inspires hard thinking.

ATMOSPHERIC PROTECTION.

Mr. C. C. Turner, in his Cantor lectures at the Royal Society of Arts, which are appearing in "Nature," informs us that flying is easier in a thick atmosphere. If this is correct, then the British Isles must be considered as being handicapped to the extent that an enemy's airfleet would often meet with very favourable conditions, so far as the speed of their airships is concerned. But while this thick atmosphere would be to their advantage, once they were in a position to attack, yet on most days of the winter the general weather conditions, with low-hanging clouds and a grey sky, would be distinctly against air navigators finding their way to certain definite spots while keeping at a height at which they could not be successfully attacked by ordnance specially mounted for the purpose. As the sea has been England's security in the past, and given us isolation as well as insularity, so also will her much-abused weather tend largely to protect her from any swift and fell designs of an enemy during a large part of the year. As regards the summer months, the fatal accident to a German balloon and the swift descent of Captain Maitland and his fellow-passenger in the bank court of a London house recently which were both caused by a thunderstorm, show that an aerial fleet may be dispersed and destroyed by the weather as effectually as a storm assisted to destroyed the great Armada of Drake's time. As thunderstorms are frequent in England during the spring and summer months, the atmospheric conditions at any time of the year can scarcely be considered to be altogether congenial for aeronauts and though not so effectively, should be useful in warding off an enemy's attack.

COLONEL RICARDO.

The resignation by Colonel Ricardo of his post of honorary secretary of the Royal Naval and Military Tournament is from every point of view an unsatisfactory episode. It was announced some time ago in the Press that the principal event in this year's performance would deal with the Millennium, and would include the singing of an ode to Peace by a chorus of men whose daily professional life consisted in perfecting themselves to carry out, should necessity arise, a military offensive. This provoked in some quarters a certain amount of amusement, which ultimately received expression in a strongly worded letter to the "Times" on the part of a cynical citizen. During all this time, though the facts were as much at the disposal of the War Office as of anyone else, this institution did nothing, but as soon as the letter in the "Times" appeared promptly took steps to stop the projected performance. It is not to be wondered at that under these circumstances Colonel Ricardo should have felt himself desirous of being relieved of his duties, all the more because he had publicly announced that the conception of the episode to which exception was taken was his own. That his letter to the "Times" announcing his resignation was unfortunate in its terms and inconsistent with his personal dignity can hardly be disputed, but on the whole he is entitled to sympathy. For eleven years he has worked hard without reward to make the tournament a success, and for that alone the thanks of the public are due to him.

BILLETING.

The wholly admirable report, by Major-General Sir Douglas Haig, on the cavalry divisional training at Home last year, has everywhere been favourably commented upon, but it contains one paragraph or section which applies generally to all arms, and which has attracted but comparatively small attention. This is Section XIII., Part III., Billeting. General Haig remarks that during many days of the training the weather was abominable, resulting in considerable discomfort to the men, and serious loss of condition among the horses, and he urges importance of the gradual introduction, if only as a tentative measure, of some system of billeting troops during manœuvres. I feel sure, writes a correspondent, that nothing can have attracted more attention and comment among the foreign officers who followed the operations of all arms last autumn, than the sight of our troops lying out for the night in wet ditches whilst suitable billets were available in the immediate vicinity. Our soldiers have now established so deservedly high a reputation for orderly behaviour under all circumstances, that Sir Douglas Haig is probably right in believing that the introduction of some system of billeting would not be nearly so repugnant to the civilian population as is generally assumed. If the system of billeting were introduced for manœuvres, it would probably be necessary to vary more often than is now the case the area selected for manœuvres. Under the most favourable circumstances it must be something of an inconvenience to the population, and it should not therefore be made to press too hardly, or too often, upon any particular group of countries one must remember that in the civilised warfare, which it is the pleasure of our chiefs that our troops invariably practise, billeting will inevitably be resorted to. It is not an operation of war which can be learnt off-hand, and, as matters at present stand, our commanders, our staffs, and our troops know little or nothing about the necessary arrangements connected with it, except in theory.

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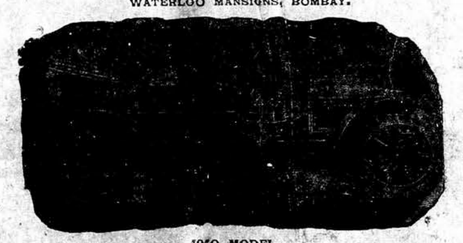

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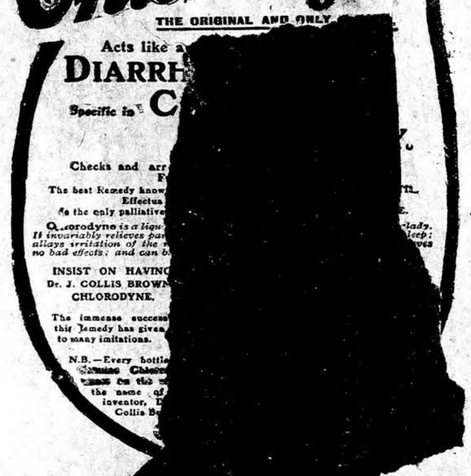

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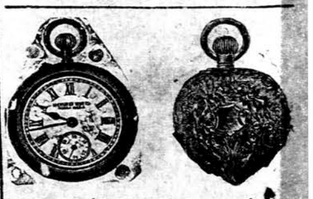

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